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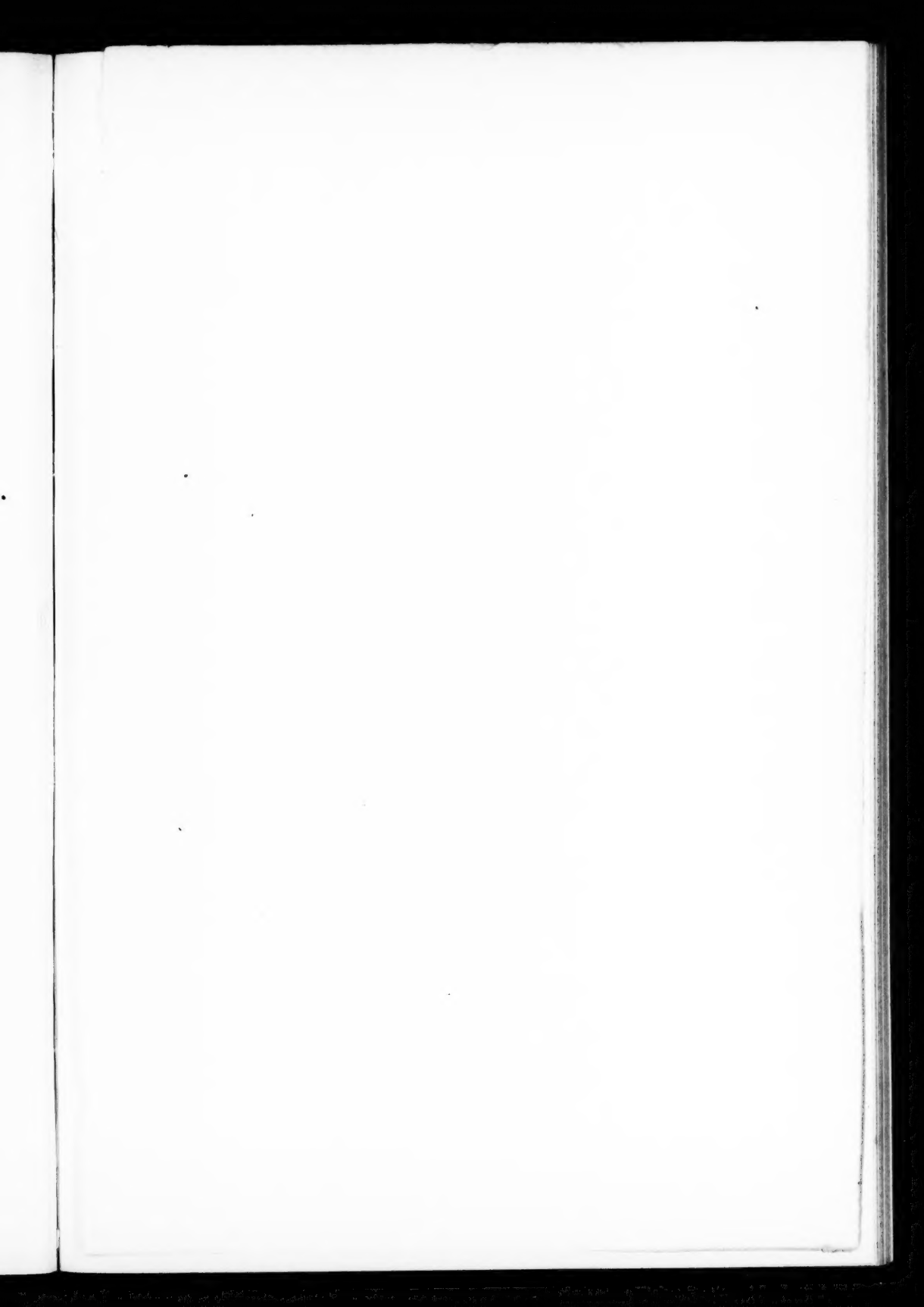
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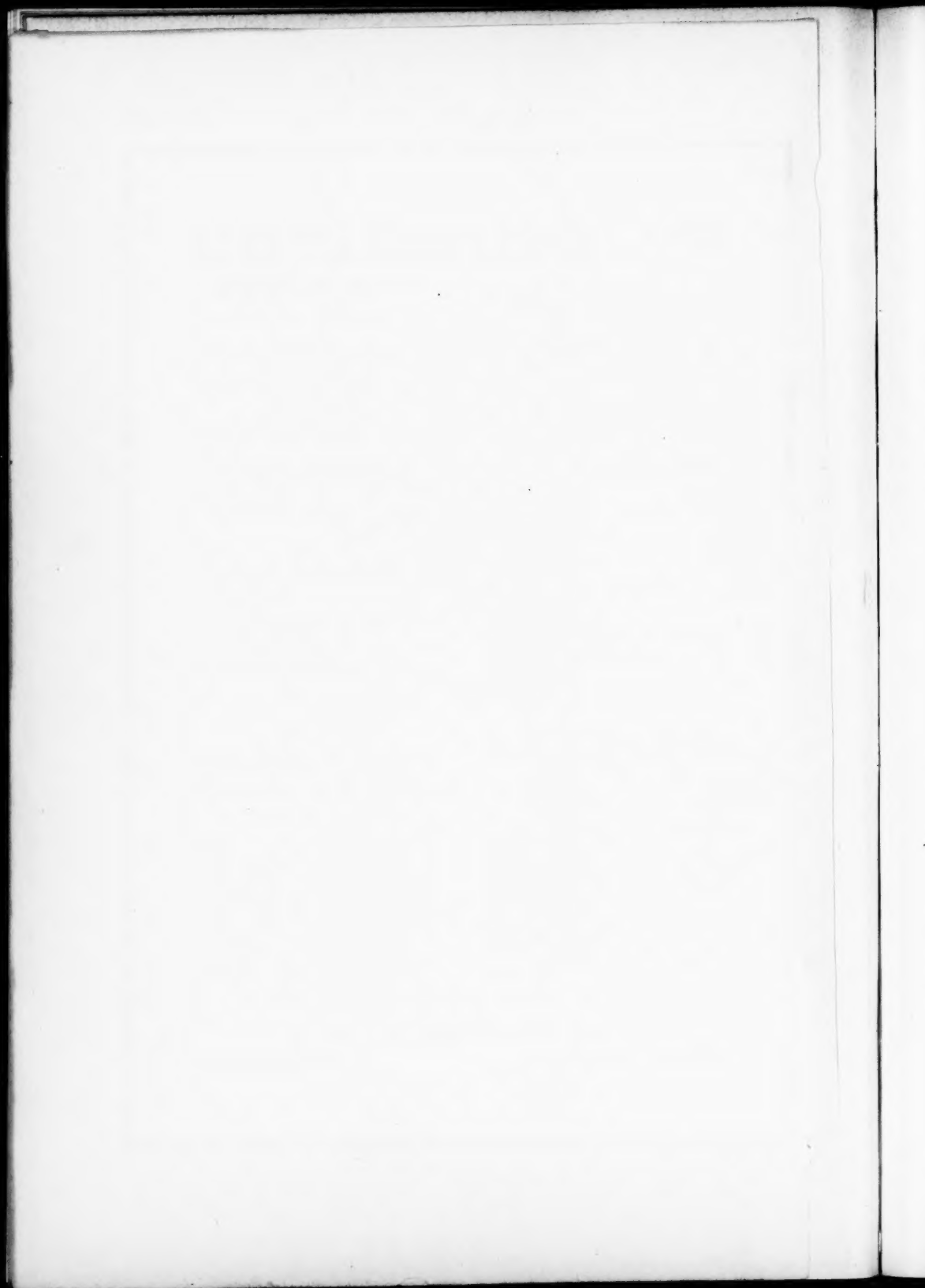
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Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

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The Library and the Lecture*

Frank C. Patten, librarian of Rosenberg library, Galveston, Texas

During the last few years there has been an active and increasing interest in various parts of the country in popular instructive lectures. Texas is showing her interest in an energetic manner, and it is a pleasure to report on the progress that is being made.

Libraries have, during the last third of a century, grown greatly in number and their field of activity has been very greatly enlarged, but hitherto public lectures have not become a common feature of library work. Now there is an awakening of interest and a growing sense of the splendid possibilities of public usefulness in this direction. Where public school authorities have not taken up the popular lecture as an educational work (and this is being done in many cities) the public libraries have sometimes found it possible, even with their extremely limited resources, to do something to encourage lectures, even if there is no lecture hall in the library building. I anticipate that library authorities will more and more see the importance of this public educational work as experience from year to year demonstrates its great value in our communities.

The public library is the one educational institution in the community that is very broad and universal in its scope. It is for all ages and all conditions and

it properly embraces in its concern, at least in a general way, the higher and supremely important human interests. The public library is the natural center in the town for those intellectual activities that make for scholarship, culture, progress, better information and the general public good. And so it is very proper that educational lectures should be encouraged and supported under library auspices as much as possible, and to a growing extent. Library lectures should be popular and interesting without being merely entertaining and trivial; they should be plain and simple without attempting the ornate and the oratorical. The instructive lecture, simple, interesting, dignified, is the one that is most appropriate for the public library.

The lecture that is a mere entertainment or is largely so, such as we can generally obtain through the lyceum bureaus, is a kind of lecture, it seems to me, that had better be managed some other way than under library auspices or by special library encouragement. The instructive lecture is a more dignified and appropriate one for libraries to interest themselves in. The really good oratorical lecture has a splendid place to fill. The great orator of lofty aims nobly inspires and persuades, and he confers a high enjoyment. Such eloquence is for a large audience and a rare occasion, rather than for the smaller audience connected with the every-day educational work of the public library. Oratory that is other than

*Presented at meeting of Texas library association at Waco, May 8-9, 1906.

the best is liable to seem cheap, and a library is in danger of cheapening itself by connection with it.

I think it should be clearly borne in mind that it is the instructive, popular lecture that we, as librarians, are especially interested in. It is the lecture that is informing and serves the ends of culture, and so has a true educative value that is properly linked with libraries. The lecture that broadens the outlook, clarifies the vision, enlarges the resources of the individual, and so enriches life, is the kind of lecture that is appropriate in connection with that dignified educational institution that we name a public library.

The kind of lecture and the standard of excellence that we are to attract to our libraries are matters of great importance. Allow me to make some statements about the ideal of the Rosenberg library by quoting a few paragraphs from a lecture circular:

"In establishing the Rosenberg library as a free educational institution for the general benefit of the public in fulfillment of the purposes of Mr Rosenberg's bequest, the directors, besides providing for the other departments of library activity, have also recognized the great practical and cultural benefit to be derived from frequent, instructive, popular lectures. As in all the work of the institution, the primary aim of the lecture department is educational. We hope it will be possible for us to provide lectures equal to the best given in other cities, and to establish in Galveston a lectureship that shall be recognized for its high value. We believe that there are great possibilities of public usefulness through lectures upon practical, literary and scientific subjects."

"We hope that it will be found possible, from time to time as there is opportunity, to enlist as lecturers strong and able men of university standing, and others of equal learning and power. We expect to invite to our platform eminent men of high qualifications in the various walks of life whose study and experience have brought to them authoritative information and the power

to inspire. As we are at a distance from the centers of education and learning and industrial activity, it will be no easy task to secure the high quality of public service that we desire. But travelers come this way on journeys to Mexico and California, and business, mild climate or recreation brings to our city leaders of thought and action. Many are now being attracted to Galveston through interest in the great public engineering enterprises that are lifting the city into prominence—the making by jetties and by dredging of a great harbor, the protecting of the island by an extensive and very costly sea wall, and the perfecting of the city's security by a grade-raising enterprise of great magnitude. Among those who pass our way some may be induced by our invitation to spend an extra day or two in order to meet our people and favor us with one or more lectures.

"While it is desired that the Rosenberg library free lectures (and all are to be free) shall be interesting and popular in the best sense, and frequently illustrated with the stereopticon, yet we expect them to be of such high order as to attract and instruct the thoughtful and the studious. The inspiring and practical lectures that we aim to provide are such as have become so popular in a number of cities within a few years, the best examples of which are probably the 4000 or 5000 lectures held yearly in New York city under the authority of the board of education, with an attendance that has grown from small beginnings, 17 years ago, until it now aggregates over a million each year.

"It is also desired to cover a wide range of subjects of general interest. Literature, education, art, travel, history, government, finance and economics will receive their share of attention. The natural and physical sciences in their popular aspects, the various industries, especially of our own state and country, commerce by land and sea, engineering, municipal affairs, charities, important new movements and events, and all timely topics of the work and

thought of the present-day world are considered very desirable subjects for our lectures, especially where these lectures can be illustrated objectively or with the stereopticon.

"The library encourages and promotes courses of reading and studious work in connection with these instructive lectures. Special attention is given to preparing select and annotated lists of the best books published on the subjects of our lectures and, if occasion requires, additional copies of the most important books are bought for the library. Eventually, if university extension work can be more fully carried out with its full course of lectures and its regular study features, the advantages of a well-selected library with free access to the shelves and good reference department, service will be very apparent."

The women's study clubs of Texas, that have already done so much for Texas libraries, have also done a splendid public service by bringing into the state, from time to time, capable lecturers whose good quality of work appeals to those who have the burden of library interests in their charge. It has been recognized in Texas, as elsewhere, that in order to get the best results from library lectures we need to make the work as systematic as possible and encourage as much as possible serious reading and study in connection with the lectures. If in each of our towns we can provide lectures that come one week apart and have them given in a course—a connected course, not simply a series—of several lectures all upon the same general subject, we in the libraries can then prepare lists of books upon that subject and encourage considerable thoughtful reading every week during the lecture course, as well as before and after it. Systematic lecture work counts better towards a satisfying achievement, while work of the miscellaneous, random sort seems more like work that begins nowhere, has no definite direction and arrives nowhere, and it has comparatively little permanent result. I think that I am voicing the

sentiment of the members of this association when I say that the kind of lectures that we want is something that approaches as near as may be to what is known as the university extension course of six or more weekly lectures upon one subject, by one professor, with syllabus, popular review, weekly class exercise, etc., and with university credit to those who enroll themselves as students and do the required work.

After a great deal of effort by correspondence, in the state and elsewhere, extending over two years' time and more, it was found possible to get the University of Chicago to send one of their very best university extension lecturers, Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, into Texas for a course of six university extension lectures upon the Great novelists of the nineteenth century. It was exceedingly fortunate that we were able to secure the services of Professor Troop, who has had a long and very successful experience in just the kind of work that we in Texas desire. A circuit of Texas cities was formed and at weekly intervals the course of six lectures was given by Professor Troop in Houston, San Antonio, Dallas and Galveston. Three weekly lectures were given at Nacogdoches and single lectures were given at other places. The time of the lecturer was fully occupied for the whole six weeks and he was obliged to leave the state to fill other engagements without meeting all of the calls upon him for single lectures.

At Galveston the lectures were held under the auspices of the board of directors of the Rosenberg library. The lectures were free, the capacity of the library lecture hall (600 seats) was overtaxed, and there was a growing interest and satisfaction to the very end. In the other cities I understand that the attendance was good, and that it was easy to sell enough tickets to more than pay the \$250 to the University of Chicago for the lectures, a price that is very moderate for a course of such high merit. In all of the cities where the full course was given there was more or less of the regular features of univer-

sity extension—review, class exercise, paper writing, required reading and preparation for examination in order to obtain credit from the University of Chicago for the work done.

For the first year of the more systematic lecture work of the instructive kind it seems to me that the achievement is very considerable. The Texas library association may feel a pride in the fact that the Texas libraries have entered this important field of library effort and that already there are excellent results. There is now a good prospect, I understand, that the University of Chicago will send Professor Troop into Texas again next winter for another six weeks, perhaps to begin early in January. In Galveston we have chosen a course in Shakespeare for our next winter's work, provided we are able to obtain the services of Professor Troop. I think that it is along the line of effort that I have been describing that we are most likely to secure for Texas the best available public lectures—instructive, systematic, of a high order of merit, and at a price that it is possible to pay—lectures that are really worthy of our efforts. Such lectures can only be obtained, however, by the coöperation of several cities and towns in order to form a lecture circuit. I should like to see the coöperation of this year continued, so that we can have at least one course of six university extension lectures every year.

The Rosenberg library found it possible this year to get professors of the University of Texas to come to Galveston to deliver single lectures. During February we had with us Dean Mezes, Dr Benedict, Dr Battle and Dr Keasbey. We appreciate most sincerely this coöperation on the part of the State university with our efforts to benefit the public. These lectures were highly appreciated by large audiences, and we hope to get more lectures by the State university professors next year. I understand that other towns have sent invitations to professors at Austin and so have had the privilege of good lectures, some of them illustrated by stereopticon views. I should like to see our own

State university do more and more of this kind of work and so bring the university into close touch with the public libraries and the public schools all over the state.

It thus appears that the lecture outlook in Texas is very encouraging. In the larger towns of the state it seems quite possible to obtain at least one good course of six university extension lectures each year, and in the smaller towns a less number may, to a limited extent, be secured in accordance with the local wishes and financial possibilities. And I hope that the University of Texas, and perhaps other Texas institutions, may find it possible to respond to many, if not all, the invitations that may be sent in from Texas library and school authorities.

Notable New Books*

- Ward. Fenwick's career.
Williamson. Lady Betty across the water.
Hutten zum Stolzenberg. Pam decides.
Wister. Lady Baltimore.
White. In our town.
Churchill. Coniston.
Wright. The garden, you, and I.
Stringer. Wire tappers.
Thorndike. Elements of Psychology. 150T3011
Pritchett. What is religion? and other student questions. 201P03
Hall. Immigration and its effects upon the United States. 325H14
Meyer. Municipal ownership in Great Britain. 352M57
Reeve. Cost of competition. 338R25
Saleeby. Evolution the master key. 575Sa3
Cox. Old masters and new. 704C83
Ely. Another hardy garden book. 716E101
Mason. Beethoven and his forerunners. 780.9M38
Sturgis. Appreciation of pictures; 750St0
Thomas. Our mountain garden. 716T36
Benson. Upton letters. 828B44
Chesterton. Heretics. 824C421
Leroy-Beaulieu. United States in the twentieth century. 917.8T421
Mitton. Life and times of Jane Austen. B A713
Chestnut. A diary from Dixie. B C423
Darwin. More letters. B D2514
Taylor. On two continents. B T2151

*List issued by Free public library, Newark, N. J., in July, 1906.

The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—but the kind of men the country turns out.—*Emerson*.

The Care of Periodicals

Fanny R. Jackson, in charge of continuations,
University of Illinois library, Urbana

The following conversation was heard in a library between an assistant and an acquaintance:

What do you do all day?

I work.

I know, but what do you do?

I have charge of the periodicals.

Well, do you really do anything to earn your salary?

To the uninitiated the periodical assistant is the enviable creature whose happy lot it is to be the first to see the new *Harper*, *Scribner* and *Munsey* and who can read all the new literature as it comes in. She herself, however, knows how tantalizing it is to get glimpses of good things she would like to enjoy, but for which she has little more opportunity than any one else.

A periodical assistant has been described as one who should be entirely responsible for the purchase, receipt and care of all serials; should see to it that gifts are received regularly and sets made complete; should do reference work and prepare reading lists on current events. All of which, if her library is at all large, will offer her ample opportunity to earn her salary.

The choice of the best periodicals for a library having been made, they must be ordered. This should be done through agents who will furnish them at lower rates than the publishers, and in the case of foreign periodicals will collect them and send them in packages, thus insuring better condition and less likelihood of missing numbers. The record of orders may be kept to advantage on cards, ordinary catalog cards, home ruled or with special ruling by the printer, showing title, call number, the year covered by the subscription, date of order, agent, regular price, cost price and date of bill. In the case of periodicals billed as issued (these are usually foreign ones) the number of issue, cost and date of bill may be entered on the back of the card if preferred. The year covered by the subscription should agree with the fiscal year of the library

or with the calendar year, preferably the latter, as that is a period already familiar to the agent, and the soul of the librarian is less likely to be tried in consequence. If all the subscriptions cover the same period the order work is simpler for both librarian and agent.

This order list may be supplemented by a list of the gifts on ordinary cards, the title, call number and source being given in red ink for quick distinction from the subscriptions, with a record of annual acknowledgment. File these lists together and you have in one alphabet all information concerning the source of your periodical material.

Every periodical should be dated, receive marks of ownership and be made ready for the readers before it is put out, the leaves cut and loose pages or plates fastened in securely.

The record of receipt may be kept on sheets held in binders, e. g. the J. C. sheets in the Schoenberger adjustable binders or on cards. Cards have greatly the advantage in the ease of handling and insertion of new titles. In either form the record will show title, call number, place of publication and publisher, number of issues a year, volume and number of each issue and the date of receipt, the time of issue being indicated by the placing of the entry in the proper month's column or week's space. The receipt of title page and index should also be indicated and the sheet or card has provision for this. All other necessary information about the periodical is found on the order card described above and need not be duplicated on the check list. The Library Bureau has a serial card, but there is no column for volume number. However, the Library Bureau will print any ruling a library wishes.

Missing numbers should be sent for as soon as noted, for it is often difficult to replace them even in a short time. A printed post card bearing the legend, "We have failed to receive the item noted below. Will you kindly forward the missing number that our files may be complete," reduces the labor of sending for them to a minimum.

While the magazines are still at the periodical desk the assistant finds her opportunity to glance through the contents and see what interesting, timely or unusual articles have been printed. She need spend little time on the magazines that her visitors read until they wear them out. The general reader will find for himself what is in them, but there are often articles of general interest in magazines which are not usually read, as for instance an article on the polar airship by Walter Wellman in the April number of the *National geographic magazine*. Attention should be called to these by some sort of a bulletin board. An ordinary blackboard has been known to serve the purpose and permits of letters large enough to be read across a moderate sized room. On the other hand, if our assistant is in a college library or one which serves those who are specializing to the detriment of their general reading, she may attract them to the general magazines by notices of articles found in these which bear upon their particular subjects.

By this time the magazines are ready for the readers and must be placed where they can find them. This will be on a rack or in pigeon holes, or possibly just on the tables. Here is met the question of how best to preserve without diminishing the usefulness. There are numerous temporary binders upon the market, but they may be divided into three general classes; those which punch the magazine, those which hold it by means of a lengthwise rod and the springback binders. Punching holes in a magazine is always a disadvantage, as it permanently disfigures, and this can not help but be evident to a certain degree after binding. The binders with rods are lighter than the springback binders, but there is more mechanism about them and hence they are more trouble to adjust, besides being more liable to get out of order. The springback binder, at least for the ordinary-sized magazine is the simplest, the most easily adjusted, and being at the same time less expensive, is therefore the most satisfactory. For periodicals of

the *Harper's weekly* and *Youth's companion* type, a cover of heavy manila paper fastened on with newspaper pins is helpful if more expensive ones are beyond the means of the library.

Some librarians are troubled with the mutilation of magazines and newspapers. Miss Kroeger has had mutilated pages pasted on large cards with the section of the library law punishing such mutilation and hung about the room as a sample of "how not to do it." Some libraries succeed in fining the mutilator, but how find him to fine him, if the room is large? Or better, how keep him from offending?

As for the binding of periodicals, surely few librarians will agree with the statement made by Mr Fletcher some time ago, that if we can keep our magazines unbound for twenty years we can save the expense of twenty years' binding. He goes on to say that it is a great economy to bind many things at once, so after all he does not save all the expense and he uses up an endless amount of nervous energy and temper meanwhile, to say nothing of the numbers that will go astray. The binding should neither be left undone for any great length of time, nor should it be done at once on the completion of a volume. The last number of a volume should not be out of the library for binding until at least one later number has been received. College libraries have a different problem from public libraries, and find it to their advantage to do all the binding possible during vacation.

But when we arrive at this point we may consider the story of the periodical finished. The story of the binding deals with the same characters, to be sure, but it is the sequel and another story.

The purpose of training our citizens, whether by campaign speeches or in library and school, is to secure better service for the state, greater willingness and intelligence in curing social evils, greater zeal in promoting social good, more unselfish motives in public service.

Library Buildings from a Librarian's Standpoint*

Alta L. Stansbury, librarian, Public library, Port Huron, Mich.

The plea for library architecture from a librarian's standpoint is not a new one, but it is a plea that is gradually coming to receive the attention that it deserves. Architects are beginning to realize that a library is a building needing special treatment according to its needs as a library, and the architects and the trustees to realize that the librarian with his technical knowledge can offer valuable assistance in working out the plans. It has probably been difficult for the trustees to realize that the librarian, who is most frequently a woman, often without special library training, can give them any assistance, but if the librarian has had any practical experience at all, she must be able to give practical suggestions as to the library needs and detail of arrangement that very few trustees are apt to consider from their point of view. Once in a while a trustee is found who is willing to give the necessary time and study to understand the needs of the building from the really technical side. The rest must trust the architect and their general knowledge, and this is where the librarian is most needed. Therefore it behooves every librarian in whose town there is a possibility of a new building at once to inform himself thoroughly on his subject. Then, when the building is to be decided upon, if the trustees do not ask for his advice he should, with all possible tact, let them know that he has a few ideas that he would like to share with them. If he cannot influence them to accept his advice, he should at least be able to impart to them some of his interest and enthusiasm, and to make them realize that there is a technical side to the problem. If the trustees do not feel the necessary confidence in their librarian, and in that case I am sorry for both the trustees and the librarian, they should consult others in

whom they do have confidence. Then they should visit as many libraries and consult as many plans as possible. In this way they can best discover the good points to be followed and the mistakes to be avoided.

As to the manner of selecting an architect there seems to be much difference of opinion. The old method of open competition is losing favor, as it draws the poor rather than the best architects. A competition limited to a few reliable architects who are paid properly for their time and labor is usually productive of good results. After all our best plan, and the less costly one, seems to be to study carefully libraries already planned and pronounced good, and then to go directly to some good firm—there are specialists in library architecture now as in everything else—and lay before them our special problem. This we will have already worked out as fully as possible—book capacity needed, the various departments to be provided for, the space needed for each. We will be influenced by the location of the site, the shape of the lot, the number of attendants who will have charge of the library, and, incidentally, by the amount of our appropriation.

The site is so very important that if necessary it is better to take a reasonable part of the appropriation to get a good site rather than to crowd the building on a small lot, or one in an undesirable location. Wonders have been done in accommodating plans to irregularly-shaped lots, donated by the city or by some benevolent citizen, but if the shape of the lot is such that it will hinder the construction of a sensibly planned building, the trustees will show greater economy in buying a lot out of the appropriation rather than accepting an unsatisfactory lot because it is presented for the purpose. The site, of course, should be as centrally located as possible, but off the main streets, on account of the noise.

The ground floor is naturally the chief thing to be considered, especially in the smaller libraries, such as are the major

*Read before the Michigan library association at Port Huron.

ity of our libraries in this state. Most of them consist simply of the ground floor and basement, while the more ambitious and more generously provided for, will add a second story.

Since the library is primarily a house for books, we must first consider their rights. We must provide a system of bookstacks sufficient to hold the present supply of books plus the growth for the next ten years at least, without change of arrangement, and we must allow for the easiest change of arrangement when it is needed. Most stackrooms are built to allow the addition of a second floor of stacks, and the stackroom should be so located that if it is necessary to enlarge the room by extending the walls this can be done with the least difficulty. The stackroom must be easy of access to the public, handy alike to the readers and the staff.

There is always the question of radiating versus the parallel arrangement of the stacks. If it is merely the question of economy of space, the parallel stacks take up less room. The radiating stacks present a better view of the books and allow of easier supervision from the desk. In either case the aisles should run from the desk, and the windows should come at the ends of the aisles. The windows should extend to the ceiling, for it is the rays from the top of the window that most thoroughly light the room. And let us get the best stack we can possibly afford. There is nothing that will add to the dignity of the interior arrangement like a good substantial stack, and nothing that is more exasperating to librarians than a stack with poor mechanism.

The delivery room is almost invariably the center of the building. Considered architecturally and practically it is best there. It should be large enough to accommodate the patrons of the library, but not so large as to encroach upon valuable space needed for the other rooms. The desk should be amply large for the attendants to be able to do their work comfortably. In these days of open access to shelves it is superfluous to close the passage way at

the ends of the desk by turnstiles or gates, as it is sometimes done. The open passageway is much more inviting to the public.

One important and often difficult problem in the delivery room is that of sufficient light. As the room is in the center of the building it is farthest from the windows, and yet it is a place where a good strong light is most needed. A skylight in the roof of the stackroom, just back of the delivery desk, seems to offer a satisfactory solution of the problem. The architectural effect is better, and it also aids in the lighting, when the delivery room opens through to the roof, but with a second story this plan takes up the space of one room on that floor, and often the extra room is considered of more value than the effect.

The delivery room, especially the desk, should allow of good supervision of the rooms which the public frequents. This is one of the first requisites of our plan, that it shall permit of the closest supervision by the fewest attendants. In the smaller libraries, where there can be but one attendant at the desk the most of the time, it is imperative that she can see the main rooms at least. There must, of course, be doors between the entrance hall and the delivery room to keep out the noise of people entering, but these doors should be of glass, so that she can watch the entrance and the stairways. Between the other rooms, especially those opening off the delivery room, the tendency seems to be to do away with all heavy partitions except those needed for support. Most libraries still use the heavy fireproof wall on the enclosed sides of the stackroom to insure protection to the books. The other partitions are best made light and easily removable, in case the growth of the library demands a re-arrangement of the rooms.

The other rooms on the ground floor will usually be the reading room, reference room, children's room, and the librarian's and cataloging rooms.

The reading room should be large and pleasant, for the comfort of both the readers and the librarians. Here, as in

the stackroom, the windows should extend to the ceiling. Alcoves and irregular corners hinder supervision, and are therefore objectionable.

The children's room nowadays receive as much attention as the general reading room. It, too, should be large, light and airy. It should have wall shelving, low enough for the children to be able to reach the top shelf comfortably, with the top of the shelving forming a ledge that can be used for exhibits, pictures, displays of any kind. If there is no special children's librarian, or one of the staff who can give parts of the day especially to the children, their room will have to open off the delivery room. If there can be a special attendant their room is perhaps better a little distance from the main entrance. It is more convenient for special days and story hours to have a room off from the rest of the public. There might be a movable partition that could be used on such occasions, and in libraries where the children's room is closed part of the day; and there is usually a room somewhere in the library not in use that can be used at special times, and still have the children's room open from the delivery room. This room should never be put on the second floor if it can be avoided, on account of the extra noise. If there is no room for the children's room on the ground floor, and it cannot be arranged to have it there, it is better to try for a pleasant basement room. But we must remember that we can do some of our best work with the children, and we must plan to give them the best that we have to offer.

The reference room is from its very nature supposed to be used by people of sober minds and serious purpose, so it may be farthest from the line of direct supervision from the desk. It should be a little distant from the entrance, too, so that it may be as quiet as possible. Some libraries do not have a separate reference room, using the reading room for reading and reference combined. Other libraries provide for reference work by tables in the stackroom. In a school or college library this is a

very good plan, but not practicable in a public library with free access to shelves.

After we have provided for the books and the readers, let us turn to the library staff. It is surprising how many libraries fail to provide proper working space for the attendants, when it is by their efforts that the library is run to a good or poor advantage. The small space back or at one side of the delivery desk is not sufficient in any but the smallest libraries, and with the growth of the library it becomes more and more insufficient. If possible let the librarian have a room of her own, not a private office where she can withdraw into seclusion, but a room where she can do her everyday tasks in comfort. Next to her room put the cataloging or general staff working room. In the small library one room often has to be made to answer for both these rooms, but where there are three or more members on the staff the two rooms will be productive of much better results. The rooms should be adjoining if possible, and they should open into the stacks for convenience, the cataloging room nearest the stacks. Let the librarian's room be put on the side of the building on which the children's room is placed, with a door opening from her room into that room. Then the librarian can aid in the supervision of the children, and is directly at hand in case of need.

The reference room more naturally falls on the other side of the building, near the reading room, and the older readers.

In the basement there will be the furnace room, janitor's room, and usually a lecture hall if there is no second floor. It is always advisable to have a basement stackroom. Here can be shelved government documents, long sets of books or old books so infrequently used that it is not worth while keeping them up stairs in the main stackroom. And we must have a work-room, or unpacking room, here. This is best on the side of the building under the librarian's or cataloging rooms. And try to plan for a book-lift between these rooms and the working room down stairs. Trustees are

apt to think it unnecessary, and think a janitor is all sufficient, but if the lift is planned with the building it costs very little extra, and is not a luxury but a great labor saver. With the growth of the library it becomes more and more a necessity. And along with the things that go to make the work easier let us remember to have the stairway leading downstairs near this workroom, and the outside entrance to the basement near this same room. These matters seem trifles, and are often overlooked, but they save much wear and tear on human beings if thought of in the beginning, when it is as easy to do them the right way as the wrong.

When there is a second floor we will put there our lecture hall, or auditorium, the trustee's room, the art room, the museum, club or study rooms, whatever is the special need of our library. We will be sure to have calls made for club rooms, and it is a very legitimate use to make of these upstairs rooms. Often a club will want to furnish a room, but it is not well in this case to limit the use of the room to that one club. By keeping in everyone's mind that it is a free public library to be used for educational purposes, all unpleasantnesses in regard to the use of the rooms should be avoided, and the rooms should be used a great deal.

We should insist on having enough toilet and cloak rooms. These are best on the first floor when possible. The librarians need a cloak room, and somewhere in one of their rooms put a stationery washstand, and a cupboard with doors where ink bottles, paste pots, and mending paraphernalia can be put out of sight.

The ventilation, lighting and heating problems are of the utmost importance, but they will rest with the architect and the trustees to solve. With so many people coming and going during the day some system of ventilation other than windows and doors should be provided for. A library should be prepared for both electricity and gas, for it is a serious matter to have to add either after the building is completed.

There are a number of the furnishings of a library that are often included in the building contract. Newspaper and periodical racks can often be obtained in this way, cork carpeting should be furnished, wall shelving should be provided for the reading room, children's room, reference room, and the librarian's and cataloging. Even the delivery desk is sometimes included, but here, if anywhere, we should not economize too closely. This desk is the most prominent article of furniture in the library, and the most used, and should be the very best that we can get. If it must be made by a local firm, here, at least, the librarian should have a chance to plan carefully the interior arrangement, so that it will properly provide for the needs of the work. Let the furniture be of the very best, even if you have to buy less in the beginning. The glass, the woodwork, the light fixtures, are permanent, and should be as good as can be afforded. The decorating can easily be redone at any time the funds permit, and need be only very simple at first.

It is not worth while spending valuable money on an elaborate fireproof construction for the ordinary library with a small appropriation. The usual carefully built stone or brick building is safe enough, and to get only a \$10,000 sized building out of a \$30,000 appropriation does not pay.

Each library, with its individual appropriation, its own constituency, its more or less satisfactory site, presents a different problem. The building itself, perhaps, more than any other public building reflects the good taste, the intellectual life of the town. It should express simple architectural beauty and dignity. It should be so well built, so honestly built, that it will appeal to all the better impulses of the public. It should show the results of the best combined efforts of the architect, the trustees, and the librarian.

In regard to dedication exercises, my experience has been limited. When we were to dedicate our library the problem seemed monumental. Now it

seems comparatively simple, just as the exercises should be simple. If it pleases the library board, have a formal program, with speeches from those most closely connected with the library interest, and perhaps some prominent out-of-town speaker, with musical numbers. This makes a very pleasant program, and seems to be the customary form. What is of more value is the informal opening day at the library, which it is advisable to have even if there has been a regular program. If desired, this can be made in the nature of a reception, with the library in its best dress, and the public cordially invited to attend, inspect, and admire. There may be a receiving line and entertainment committee, or the public may be left to its own devices, with the librarians always at hand, of course, to pilot or explain. This is the part that most closely touches and attracts the public. Let them feel that the library is theirs, and make them feel at home in it. Let them feel the welcome of the books, and of the staff who are there to introduce the books to them. Make them realize the definition of a library as expressed recently in *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*—a "municipal home." This thought must be foremost, and whatever program will best attract and foster the library spirit in our own special community it is that for which we must plan.

Putting Out New Books*

Mrs Alice G. Evans, librarian Public library, Decatur, Ill.

In our library we try to add about 75 new books each month. These are usually put out for circulation the last week in the month, and of late years always on Monday morning. The list of books is printed in both of the local Sunday papers, sometimes accompanied by descriptive notes of the more important ones, or others which, for special reasons, should have attention called to them.

Typewritten lists of all recently added books are posted at the loan desk for

convenience of borrowers. The new books are placed on a counter just back of the delivery desk and in front of the stacks, and left there for one day only, being shelved in their respective classes the next day.

We think it better, with open shelves, to put all books where they belong, rather than to keep a case of new popular books so convenient that the borrower will ignore the rest of the library.

On "new book" day, patrons are limited to one new book in a family in order to help make the supply go round, and sometimes it has been necessary to enforce the rule that each card holder apply in person for a new book—this because a few greedy readers have been known to collect their friends' and neighbors' cards for their own benefit.

A child is permitted to have a new book from the children's room even though some grown person of the family has drawn a book from the main department.

No reserve postal cards are allowed to be put in for new books until the day the books are put into circulation. This gives all borrowers an equal chance at the start—first come, first served. In some cases where books have been purchased on request, and are particularly needed by classes, clubs or individual students, a notification postal is sent to the person making the request telling him when the book will be ready. This is never done for suggestions made for late, popular fiction.

The announcement in the papers that the latest work of a popular author, or any widely advertised book, goes on the shelves of the public library Monday morning, rarely fails to draw a crowd. When the doors open there is a good-natured rush, and the books are literally swooped down upon by "friendly bread rioters," hungry for the latest literary thrill.

Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Joseph Pennell are preparing for the new volume of the *Century*, 1907, an illustrated series of descriptive articles on French cathedrals.

*Read before Illinois library association May 24, 1906.

Encouragements in Library Work

Waller Irene Bullock, Public library.
Utica, N. Y.

Like all human effort, library work offers many forms of difficulty and develops its share of discouraging features. Not all public libraries are alive to their mission to be the university of the people, a broad purpose indeed, reaching upward and outward, and even downward, in the desire to be all things to all men and even to little children, of whom few are too small to be made welcome and happy in their own room. Present ideals in library work suggest possibilities and encouragements that place the librarian's profession high among the benevolent agencies of the world; to fill the various offices devolving upon it calls for energy of brain and heart and personal service.

At the outset of a consideration of the encouragements to be found in our work, we begin with the *raison d'être* of the modern public library, and seek to find the explanation of its great expansion in the last 25 years. Men lived before without the public library as now understood. It has become a simple question of supply and demand. We need more books now. This need of itself offers a practical encouragement to us. The highly specialized student engaged in his study with original problems, must often seek the library. A student at one of the summer courses in science at Harvard said he came to get the literature of his subject. He did not need the teacher, but the library. The college professor depends less and less on text books, consequently the library must become a laboratory for his students, where they may learn methods of independent research. In this year's advertisement of the Johns Hopkins university appears the following information addressed to students: Libraries: University, 130,000v.; Peabody institute, 157,000v.; Enoch Pratt free library, 240,000v. Over half a million books are offered as an inducement to earnest students who need many books. As the university library has become an indispensable part of the

university, so the public library is taking its place as an important factor in secondary education. The high schools and the grade schools in many places require the pupils to use the library as a regular part of the school curriculum; and we have the interesting class of new readers to provide for in the library, infants under seven, who enjoy picture books and listen to the story hour.

The library must supply information for mechanics and workmen of every class. Just as the system of apprenticeship declines and employers require trained helpers, must the usefulness of the library increase. And as every kind of human labor becomes elevated by scientific treatment and the principle of right doing, does the library enlarge its service.

The second great encouragement library work offers us, is its great opportunity for philanthropy, and philanthropy of the higher form, because its work is preventive, rather than positive. It anticipates evil by substituting the antidote beforehand. It fosters the love of what is good and uplifting before low tastes have become a chronic propensity. Pleasure in such books as a careful librarian would furnish to young readers, will interest the mind and occupy the thoughts exclusive of those evil practices invited by the open door of idleness and vacuity. When the elder brother or sister comes to the library, bringing along the younger ones to see the picture books and hear the reading of stories, the bonds of the family are strengthened by a common pleasure. The boy that has read and loved certain books knows what to give the little ones and what to carry home for those who cannot come to the library themselves. The parents, even if ignorant and dull, feel the quickening of all those influences in their own lives. They hear and learn and develop through the environment furnished to the children.

The home reading in connection with the school work offers a valuable start in this kind of library influence. It sends the children to the library; it

takes the initial step towards good reading. The library workers now with their material and their opportunity furnished, must see to it that they never lose their hold on this class of readers until they are ready for the main department of the library.

Not only is the form of this philanthropy preventive, rather than positive, but the method is voluntary, not coercive. The children generally come of their own free will; they are influenced silently, unconsciously to themselves; they feel themselves welcome, loved, respected; their impressions of their books are valued, their wishes deferred to; self-respect, the mighty power to lift and keep erect, is fostered and developed. There is nothing in their lives the children's librarian may not find it good to know, that in each case the best help may be furnished, the particular gift or talent emphasized, the moral maladies discovered and put in the way of being cured; the besetting sin forgotten in the blaze of new ideas and busy interests. This kind of work is possible and likely only with the young. The earlier it is begun the greater the hope of fruition. Speaking from the moral point of view, it is believed that the child owes more to environment than to heredity. Characteristics of parents which are acquired are thought not to be transmitted; even physical disease is often inherited as a tendency rather than as an actual product. Under the light of such investigation upon the matter of heredity, it is said "that the way of virtue is as open to the child of the vicious, as to the child of the virtuous." What infinite encouragement may we take to ourselves as we look at the little patrons of the children's room and feel that nature herself says, Write upon these white slates all you can of good while there is still time.

Another form of encouragement and the library's excuse for being is, its necessity for being "an integral part of our system of public and free education." When statistics give us five years as the period of school life for

thousands of children, the public library must supplement by its resources this inadequate education. Through the library must come the incentive for the desire for a broader outlook on life which a knowledge of books gives. As the ultimate end of all education is the formation of character, we must not overlook the influence of the public library in supplementing the interrupted work of the school towards this end. The librarian meets the reader at the favorable moment when open to influence upon the subject to be considered, by having revealed himself more or less by his inquiries. The sympathetic librarian works along the clue given, or seeks to direct attention along better lines. The librarian has fewer adjuncts to his service than the teacher or parent; fewer words, more limited acts, but he has his personality to give lavishly, in ready response; in intellectual sympathy; in immediate comprehension of the need; in quick solution of difficulties, until he sees the applicant satisfied, having found what he could not get alone.

A fourth encouragement is the work of the library for civic education and the making of good citizens, a form of patriotism made imperative by the millions of foreigners coming yearly to our shores.

Very little, comparatively, has been done, but the necessity increases daily for organized and intelligent effort on the part of all public libraries in whose communities there are foreign peoples. These people on coming to a place settle here together, and soon that portion of the town is known as the Italian, Polish, Hungarian, or whatever quarter it may be. They have their own shops, their own churches, and for the men and for the boys who have left school the public library is sometimes the only means they have of learning about the country to which they have come. If a library is near them they are likely to come to it, and if the library does not welcome them by having some books in their own language, it misses an important opportunity for usefulness.

It is often surprising to see the class of books an Italian day laborer will read, copies of the Divine comedy, Paradise lost, and Ivanhoe becoming so soiled in circulation that one does not willingly handle them.

It is difficult to find foreign translations of books on civics, state and national politics, but it should be possible by concerted action to have them made. I know of one young Italian who has used a public library since he was a boy, and he is now reading books that will help him to talk to his countrymen before election day, so that they may make intelligent use of their American citizenship.

There is just one more encouragement that I shall take time to mention—the common ground which the public library offers to all. There are no social lines to bar the entrance, the doors open at every touch, if only the simple etiquette of quiet, earnest bearing is observed. No creeds are to be subscribed to, the rich and the poor meet together in absolute independence. Even the aristocracy of intellect does not count in the people's university. The ideal public library realizes the true spirit of democracy.

Taking Care of Pamphlets

September 8, 1906.

EDITOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I send you enclosed a copy of a reply made by me to a recent inquiry as to our method of treating pamphlets at the Newberry library.

Perhaps the information may be of use to other libraries.

Yours very truly,

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

Newberry library, Chicago.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry regarding our treatment of pamphlets, I am pleased to inform you that we treat all pamphlets like books so far as making entries in the catalog and shelf list are concerned. We then bind them independently in case board with cloth back and hinge. The cloth back is glued to the

covers by the edges and to the back of the book, and then stapled to the book, thus relieving the paper sides of the strain of supporting the covers and really making a very strong binding. The cost of covering them in this style is very small if many are done at a time, the average will be perhaps five cents each. They are then lettered with pen and ink along the back, labeled and placed on the shelf. If the back is too thin for lettering, we write on the cover. The pamphlets which are designated for this binding—and not for regular sewing and binding—are entered in a separate pamphlet accession catalog. As we count pamphlets separately and each pamphlet as one, this method makes a convenient record of them.

Continuations like annual reports issued in pamphlet form are sometimes rebound, five or ten in a volume, according to thickness, if of special value for permanent use. Annual catalogs as a rule have a temporary use only. While this seems to me the ideal way to treat pamphlets, it would seem to be rather too elaborate for the financial resources of a small library that should receive many, and I believe a modification of the Harvard method is good, namely:

1 Make an author-card for each pamphlet, and mark shelf-number on it after classification.

2 Enter each independent pamphlet separately in the accession catalog, works appearing in parts of course to be entered as books when complete.

3 Classify each pamphlet by subject and keep tied up in bundles with heavy manila paper and tape, lettered by pen on the back, for reference use only.

4 Make one entry under each subject referring to these pamphlets, and keep a duplicate list of such headings for convenient reference.

Pamphlets being of a troublesome and difficult nature generally should pass through the hands of the librarian or some official first of all, who should designate for regular binding such as are of special value or interest, and these will be sent through like books.

Correspondence School Courses

There are beside the "desk attendant" other "gleeful" people who distribute the "uninspected canned beef of the intellect of man". The following incident will illustrate: A few days ago the assistant at the Information desk was asked for "books about library work." Thinking she was dealing with a "would-be" librarian, she recommended Dana's Primer, Plummer's Hints to small libraries, and the other usual things. The inquirer, however, wanted more "advanced" literature. This led to some questions on the part of our assistant, who naturally felt she could give more help if she knew for what purpose the information was needed. These questions developed the fact that the information was wanted in the preparation of lectures on library work for "advanced students"—eight lectures having been already prepared from Dana's Primer.

The inquirer was the teacher of library science in one of the several correspondence schools at Washington, and from the questions asked and the method of using (or not using) the catalog, proved herself absolutely without knowledge of her subject. As a matter of fact, she showed herself entirely unfamiliar with the use of a catalog, to say nothing of the making of one.

Some years ago Mr Dewey not only thought a scheme for a correspondence course feasible, but suggested that the Albany school act as pioneer and make possible a good course of instruction by correspondence. The need for such a course apparently exists, and as it seems to exist, would it not be better to have it given by some recognized library school, or, if correspondence schools add such courses, require at least that a competent person be placed in charge of the lecture work and correcting of papers? We want for the sake of the profession to keep a high standard and not to have ignorant and incompetent people turned loose on the work, under the impression that they are "trained librarians."

EMILY A. SPILMAN.

Public library, Washington, D. C.

A Poet in Embryo

This is a story of a little boy who is a frequent visitor at the children's department in the Louisville public library, under Miss Lackert's care.

The boy, nine years old, on his first visit asked for "potry," and on his second visit said all he wanted was "potry" like what he had first, Riley and Eugene Field being the books he had had. He is going to be a "pote" when he is a man, as a matter of choice. He submitted the following "pomes" to the children's librarian for her criticism, on his third visit to the room:

The brook

As the brook goes passing by,
The grass is green and tall and high.
When the Brook had a shiver,
It landed below the Kentucky River.
Then it went to the ocean, by and by
It was drawn up to the sky.
When it hit the brook,
Into the nook,
It sounded quack:
It was so glad to get back.

Easter

Blue, green, yellow and red:
Easter eggs dancing through little ones' head.
While every one was snug in there bed;
Christ arose from the dead.
While they awoke,
They look at there things and spook,
The rabbits with arrows and bowes—
They was glad when they heard that Christ had
arosed.

THOMAS FINCEL 10 old.

He lives within six blocks of the Ohio and has never been to the river, though he has lived there since he was three years old. His "mam" has been afraid for him to go near the river, but he may have some memory of the Kentucky river when they lived in Frankfort in his babyhood. The father is not living.

The boy has written 10 years after his name "cause he is goin' on ten." He was in the fourth grade last year.

Recollections of Whistler in Paris, Venice and London by Cyrus Cuneo, artist, and Otto Bacher, the etcher, both of whom enjoyed delightful comradeship with the great painter, will be among the features of *The century* in 1907.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$1 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$4 a year
Single number	- - - - -	20 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$1.35 a year

PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore checks on New York or Chicago banks or post office money orders should be sent.

A Carnegie day in libraries—The secretary to the trustees of the Carnegie institute at Pittsburgh, is engaged in what seems a misguided effort to have all the libraries in the United States, which have received Carnegie donations, inaugurate an annual celebration of a Founder's day. Such action can result in no good to anyone concerned. Mr Carnegie has said repeatedly that his own approval is his reward and he seeks no other, outside of efficient work by the libraries which he has aided, and he certainly stands in no need of such organized approval. On the other hand, such effort is calculated to stir up animosities and feelings which it were better for all concerned not to be in existence. The library buildings which Mr Carnegie has provided are reminders sufficient, where reminders are needed, of his generosity and the work that is done within them and their influence abroad in the community which they serve, should stand as the expression of gratitude—a course in infinitely better taste and with much better judgment, than a garish founder's day.

Cooperation between schools and libraries—The New York public library has put in force a system of placards calling attention to the facilities offered by the

library to the teachers and pupils of all the schools of every kind and grade in the city. These placards give location of nearest branch and of other branches, hours of opening, and rules under which teachers and pupils may draw books. A course of study has been used in arranging list of books for every week of the first term, and for the preparation of material which is set aside in the library for the use of the pupils between the dates indicated in the schedule. Attention is also called to various works of art to be found in the Metropolitan museum, as well as to the material to be found in the American museum of natural history and the facilities offered for the teachers in their class rooms, where proper equipment with blackboards, stereopticon slides, etc., are placed at their disposal for lecture purposes. Certainly in this work there is a large opportunity for effective effort, and it leaves little to be desired in the way of equipment for valuable study, and if carried out on the part of both teachers and librarians, as set forth by the institution in New York city, it leaves little to be desired in the coöperation in schools, libraries, museums, and art galleries.

The Chicago public library has plans under way in the central building, for a department for young people where special reference work for them may be carried on under the direct supervision of an assistant, there for that purpose. The Art institute of Chicago has offered its lecture room, with material for stereopticon lectures to be given to the young people once a week, free of charge, on subjects of art, illustrations, and literature.

With New York directing this splendid work, as is being done also in Bos-

ton and Philadelphia and in other cities of less size, and the plans in Chicago carried out, there will soon come to be felt and accepted the idea of true co-operation between these various public provisions for education, giving to the library its real position as "an integral part of our free and public education."

A. L. A. representation in copyright conferences—In commenting on the statement of "Librarian" in the *Evening Post*, that the large number of libraries that are signing the protest against curtailing the right of public libraries to import books for use, free of duty, as proposed in the copyright bill now before Congress, indicates that either these libraries do not know what is good for them or the A. L. A. has not been correctly represented in the conferences held, the *Library Journal* says that it is "evident that the delegates have spared no pains to ascertain the wishes of the majority, and to take no step except in consonance with those wishes."

The managing editor of the *Journal* as A. L. A. recorder is a member of the executive board and of course can speak by the book as to the position of that board in regard to the matter. But, by a vast majority, it can be said in all truth, that it is not "evident that the delegates spared no pains to find out their wishes in the matter," and consequently "to act in consonance with them."

The writer was present at the Atlantic City called meeting of the council when the matter was warmly discussed, and when a number of persons representing different library territories and interests, spoke in favor of sending back the delegates to the second conference about to be held in March, with the statement

that the A. L. A. would not agree to the proposed legislation. The report was received finally by a small majority and published as approved by the council. At once protests from state library associations, library boards and individual libraries all over the country were made public. Did any one see a single sentence of approval of the work of the conference outside the office of the *Publisher's Weekly*, or hear from any body of librarians, of which there are over 100 in the country, a single "well-done?"

The situation has been hampered from the first by several things too plainly evident to need mentioning. One thing can be said, however. When the publishers and their friends say that the A. L. A. delegates to the copyright conference, the executive board of the A. L. A. and the A. L. A. council indorse the proposed restriction of free importation of books, without the consent of the publishers, they repeat in effect the question of the proud young lady who possessed but one frock, and inquired of her mother, in the presence of her visitors: Shall I wear my new one, my blue one, or the one I have on? It must be remembered that Mr Hill, the delegate, was the head of the executive board, which in turn is a part of the council, and furnished a large share of the majority vote of the latter which accepted the report of the delegates.

There is no disposition to question the integrity of the A. L. A. delegates, but as to whether their action in the matter represents any considerable part of the opinion or desires of the American library association there is much evidence on which to base a difference of opinion.

Library Reading Course

There remains but one theme more of this reading as planned, and then a list of questions will be given covering the ground gone over by the readers during the past year. The large number who have enrolled for the course makes the problem of dealing with any kind of review rather formidable, but the plan will be announced in the next issue.

Last month the subject of Library activities was followed, so far as it dealt with the public in its various aspects. It seems fitting that we should this month look into the activities of the library as they have to do with the collection of material and its preparation for the use of the public.

November reading

Theme—Book selection and preparation for use.

Papers at World's Fair library congress. G. M. Jones, p. 809-16.

Current aids in book selection, Beatrice Winsor. PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 10:263-267, 362-363.

Some general principles, Mary B. Lindsay. PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 10:267-271.

Classifying books. Library primer, p. 78-91.

Preparing books for the shelves. Library primer, p. 99-102.

Helps in selecting books:

A. L. A. catalog for 1904 has much valuable introductory material which ought to be read in connection with this month's theme. It may be had from Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. In cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 25 cents. Part 1 or part 2 separately. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.

Dial, *Outlook* and *Literary digest* book reviews.

List of best books of the year. New York state library. 10 cents each.

A. L. A. booklist. A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury St., Boston. 50 cents a year.

One thousand of the best novels. Newark (N. J.) public library. 10 cents.

Library bulletins with helpful annotations are published by the following libraries: Public library, St. Louis, Mo. (quoted); Free public library, Wilmington, Del.; Public library, Cambridge, Mass.; City library, Springfield, Mass.

A manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogs by E. A. Savage, published by Library Supply Co., London, 1905, may be had at \$1.25 and is one of the most valuable books on library science recently published.

A very useful help is the *Cumulative book review digest* (monthly). H. W. Wilson Co., 315 14th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Regular edition \$5.00. Edition printed on one side of sheet only, to be cut for catalogs, \$3.00, if regular edition is subscribed for; if not, \$5.00.

Interesting Things in Print

The Newark (N. J.) public library has issued a selected list from the best and latest books on Railway rate regulation.

The monthly bulletins of the Wilmington (Del.) institute free library give annotations of the new books included.

The New York state library has issued a bulletin (104) containing a selection from the best books of 1905, with notes.

The Wilmington (Del.) institute has issued a handbook containing acts of incorporation, by-laws, library rules, etc., of the institute.

The Carnegie institute of Washington (D. C.) has issued a list of its publications with prices and other data given. This list may be had for the asking.

The Library of congress has issued a compilation of the copyright enactments of the United States from 1783 to 1906, prepared by Thorvald Solberg, register of copyrights.

The Evanston public library has issued a bulletin on the Renaissance, containing valuable lists on the subject from many standpoints. It was compiled for one of the clubs of the city by Flora M. Hay.

Librarians will find the revised edition of Meiklejohn's *The English language* a valuable book to have at hand for reference as to the correct grammar, history and literature of the English language. It is published by D. C.

Heath & Co., and as a desk tool is quite useful.

The course of study for the public school teachers of Grand Rapids, Mich., has at the back of it a classified bibliography, arranged for different grades—of the books in the Public library of that city. The bibliography was prepared by a committee of teachers in coöperation with the library.

A bibliography of boy life and organized work with boys, has been prepared by J. T. Bowne, librarian of the Y. M. C. A. training school, Springfield, Mass. The list contains some 459 titles, of which the great majority are magazine articles, and will be found useful to all those who are interested in the work.

The report of committee of the Society for the promotion of engineering education on technical books has been issued in small pamphlet form by A. C. McClurg. It includes a descriptive list of technical books classified by subjects, together with a list of engineering periodicals. The omission of the edition numbers is to be regretted.

The Library association of the United Kingdom has issued a class list of best books of 1905-1906 through the Library Supply Co. of London. The compilation is the combined result of the work of a number of contributors, by whom individually and collectively, various classes were presented. The personal element is always a considerable quantity in such a combination, but as a whole the list is very acceptable.

Librarians will be interested to learn that Mr Iles, who has been so helpful in providing annotated lists for the A. L. A., and whose own work as an author has furnished valuable material along several lines of research, has again appeared as the author of another book, *Inventors at work*. It is written in Mr Iles' most delightful strain, combining facts, figures, descriptive matter, personal observations, biography, commentaries, and philosophy in a way to charm the reader and keep him interested from first to last. It is profusely illustrated with drawings and portraits,

and has a good index. The chapter on steel is followed by a list of books on iron and steel, chosen and annotated by Prof. Bradley Stoughton, school of mines, Columbia university, New York.

Perhaps the best library tool issued recently, certainly one very much needed, is *Manual of descriptive annotations for library catalogs* by Ernest A. Savage, an English librarian. It deals with the art of analyzing books for the purpose of deciding their value, judged by author, subject, treatment and contents. The text of the manual makes very plain the need of annotations, and the rules for evaluation given are specific, showing a definite purpose in every step recommended. Lists of reference books helpful in annotation are given, while examples of annotations illustrate each point made. A helpful index is included. Library school students will find the little volume very helpful as recording what they are so often compelled to learn from tradition and experience.

A Believer in Libraries

It was reported in the newspapers last summer that Prof. Chas. Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, had expressed himself as hostile to public libraries, saying, among other things, that the curse of the nineteenth century was books. Professor Zueblin has been counted one of the firmest supporters of public libraries in this region, and it seemed highly improbable that he had been correctly reported.

A note of inquiry was sent to Professor Zueblin asking him how far he was quoted correctly. He replied as follows:

It would disappoint me to give the impression that I don't believe in libraries. In the same course of lectures from which you quote, I said as I often do, that public libraries are the best of our educational institutions and the librarians the most efficient educators. But I also deplored the fact that reading books makes people unobserving and confirms the tendency to despise manual labor. In this sense I really

think books often a curse, which can only be redeemed by the reorganization of our industrial and educational systems. I think I qualified my statement so that it ought not to have been misunderstood by my auditors. The introduction of graphic methods and handicrafts in progressive libraries is probably an instinctive effort to give books the subordinate place which they ought to occupy.

I hope I shall still be counted a devotee of the public library.

Library Hints

A silk exhibit

Upon request, Belding Bros. & Co., silk manufacturers of Rockville, Conn., very kindly sent us an exhibit of silk thread. The exhibit shows the different stages of thread on bobbins from the raw silk to the finished product, as follows: Raw silk as imported, winder's bobbin, doubler's bobbin, spinner's bobbin, matcher's bobbin, twister's bobbin, stretcher's bobbin and the thrown or gum silk, as well as two bobbins and two skeins showing the black and colored threads.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silk worm and its silk, which is sent for the asking, and Nonotuck Silk Co.'s Silk, price 10c, are interesting with this exhibit.

Industry exhibit

In the children's room at the library is a very attractive bulletin illustrating the pearl industry in this city. The bulletin is the work of Miss Stocker, assistant librarian, and has attracted quite a bit of attention on account of its originality. A number of shells polished as well as rough have been placed on a card and cut shells as well as finished buttons and blanks are also arranged in an artistic manner, while in the center appears three photographs illustrating the cooking of the shells, the cutting of the blanks and the drilling of the holes in the button. The card is very instructive.—Muscatine (Ia.) *News*.

Picture Exhibit

A picture exhibit which we held in our children's room this last winter was

something which could easily be done in any small library, and in our case we feel that we were amply repaid for the time and thought needed for its preparation.

Beginning in November and continuing for four months we bulletined on a screen in the room selections from the most famous paintings of four different artists, giving a month to each. The artists chosen for the winter were Raphael, Correggio, Andres del Sarto and Murillo. Wherever we could we hung a picture of the artist with a short typewritten account of his life, and with this four representative pictures, each with the story of the picture and anything else judged to be worth while, also typewritten. In choosing the pictures to be exhibited, care was taken to select those which would be most likely to appeal to the child mind.

When the pictures were ready the following notice was posted in the schoolrooms from the fourth through the grammar grades:—

Beginning November 15th, and continuing through the winter, there will be exhibits of famous artists with two or three of their most famous paintings.

Notes telling the story of the picture or the life of the artist will be attached to each picture.

One artist and his work will be exhibited for a month.

At the end of the season a selection of half a dozen or more pictures will be made from the ones exhibited during the previous months. The names of the pictures and the notes will be removed, and the boy or girl who can write the most about the pictures will be given a prize.

From the first the children were very much interested, and while many fell by the way, many followed the series through the entire season. During the week of the contest for the prize a liberal use was made by some of the children of the Perry pictures magazine for reference. This was not discouraged as it was easy to detect the paper written by a child from actual observation, and the one filled with cribbs from the magazine. Incidentally the child who used the magazine learned something, if he ran no chance of winning the prize. None of the children were over 12 years of age.

The Order Department of a Branch Library System*

Emma V. Baldwin, Brooklyn public library

To appreciate the work under this head the difference between the library which aims to meet the demands of an entire city or town, from a centrally located storehouse of books, and the library which strives to accomplish the same result by placing small collections of books in various sections of the city and establishing branches which reach out into the remote parts of the town, must be understood.

A central library must include, in addition to the books of popular interest, works of reference which will be wanted only by the occasional scholar; its collection must be sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy the demands of a class of people representing every profession and occupation and of all degrees of ignorance and culture. The branch library, on the other hand, confines its efforts to a narrower sphere. Its particular field may lie in a residential section, a factory district, a business center, or a foreign quarter. Each section will have its distinctive population and special needs, and the branch library will find its work to a certain extent mapped out for it. But each branch will find that its constituents include also men and women of sufficiently varied interests and pursuits to demand that all the branches of human knowledge shall be represented in its collection.

A branch library must not be thought of as a limited, independent collection of books more or less arbitrarily selected and placed conveniently for the public, but rather as a local representative of a great system, never a mere substitute for it. The interdependence of the branches of a large system must ever be kept in mind. No one of the branches should be expected to perform its work alone and unaided, but the spirit of mutual helpfulness should be emphasized and cultivated. The book order department should aim to supply books to the various branches impartially and

expeditiously, and to do this most effectively the work must be well organized and systematized, and the demands of each branch must always be considered in relation to the work as a whole.

In the purchase of books for a branch library system the motto of the American library association, The best reading for the largest number at the least cost, must be kept ever in mind, and at the same time the librarian must strive to give the borrowers at each branch their just proportion of the books purchased. The necessity for keeping the last phrase of the motto just quoted, at the least cost, before one is no less imperative to the librarian who has the disbursement of thousands of dollars, than it is to the one who has but a few hundred to spend. "To whom much is given, of him will also much be required."

The organization of the order department of a large library, then, must be such as will insure economy of administration not only in that particular department, but in the cataloging department and the branches as well.

Every cataloger knows how much time is saved in cataloging duplicates if a number of copies are purchased at the same time. For economy of labor, therefore, whenever it is possible to do so, orders for a particular book for the several branches should be combined. The new and popular fiction may well be ordered for all the branches at one time. This will obviate the necessity for each branch making a request for the book, save the department the work of handling duplicate slips, the book can be ordered, cataloged and sent to the branches with much less delay than would result if the book were to be ordered by each branch independently.

If economy were the only consideration it would perhaps be easier to have one person select the books for the branches, but to have books thus arbitrarily selected would destroy, in a large measure, the branch librarian's feeling of interest in and responsibility for her collection. The branch librarian who is working day by day with her

*Paper read at a meeting of the L. I. L. C. May 18, 1905

collection of books is the one best able to decide what is needed to make that collection of greater use to her public. She knows its limitations and its weak points and she can best regulate her recommendations to secure in the end a well-balanced collection and give due consideration to the special interests of her locality.

But the responsibility for the selection of books for the branches should not rest solely with the branch librarian. The chief librarian and the superintendent of the order department, who are viewing the collection of books in the system as a whole, will select many books which may have escaped the notice of the branch librarian and her work will thus be supplemented. The chief librarian will also see that certain books are added to the collection as a whole which would not be desirable as a permanent addition to the branch, but should be valuable to the borrower at any branch at any time.

If, as is the practice in some branch systems, there is an interchange of books among the branches of the library, a branch librarian will have an opportunity to ascertain what books are demanded by her readers, and will also have a chance to examine the books themselves so that she may be sure that they are desirable additions to her collection. Since the space in most branch libraries is very limited, no branch can afford to carry dead wood on its shelves. Each book in its collection must justify its place in the branch by the use which is made of it.

The system of inter-branch loans will make it possible to supply the demand of an entire city by purchasing a few copies of books which might otherwise have to be added to each collection.

Just how far the collection at one branch shall duplicate those at other branches is a difficult question to decide. With a large central collection and a daily express delivery between the branches and the central library, it is possible to make the collections at all the branches much alike, but in a library system like that of the Brooklyn public

library, with no central collection, this has not been found expedient. The most popular books have been placed in all the branches. Of other books, however, it has been found that one or two copies are sufficient to supply the demand throughout the system, and these have been placed where they would be most frequently called for. Since the consolidation of the Brooklyn library and the Public library the Montague branch has, in a measure, taken the place of a central library, and because of the size of its original collection it receives most of the books of which only one copy is purchased.

As the "curse of the poor man is his poverty," so the small library, because of its small appropriation and purchases, is frequently unable to secure the advantages of bargains which are afforded larger institutions. The chief librarian of a branch library system is constantly on the lookout for opportunities to get at special prices reference books, works of standard authors, books originally sold only by subscription, and books which would be useful additions to a branch collection, but for which the branch can afford to wait. Auction and clearance catalogs should be examined carefully for such items, and occasional visits should be made to secondhand dealers. By experience one will soon learn what books are rare and hard to find, and what can frequently be picked up at low prices. A list of books which it is desirable to purchase when there is an opportunity should be kept for constant reference.

In Brooklyn, some time ago, the book committee took advantage of an opportunity to buy the entire stock of a dealer in New York at a very low price, and with these books as a nucleus formed a collection in which to place other books purchased in a similar way, which although not needed at present, would be needed to replace worn out copies, or in preparing for the opening of new branches. All requests for additional copies and books to replace those which have been worn out are compared with this stock before being ordered.

To review the situation in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn public library as it is today is the result of combination and consolidation as well as organization. During the eight years since it was incorporated it has established 14 branches, and has received into itself nine libraries which had originally been founded and maintained as independent libraries. While this absorption of other library agencies has greatly augmented the resources of the system, it has not been an unmitigated blessing, and many problems and difficulties have resulted. The books in these libraries have been cataloged by various systems and some time naturally elapsed before they could be made to conform to the system adopted in the Brooklyn public library and entered in its union catalog. So long as the union catalog was incomplete it was a difficult task for the order department to assign books to the branches and to aid intelligently in the rounding out of the collections at the various branches. Rapid progress has been made with the re-cataloging of the books in these libraries, and now all but two of the collections are entered in the union catalog. In the past, too, the pressure for the establishment of new branches has been so insistent that at times the board of trustees have felt obliged to yield to the clamors of the people, and have opened branches with woefully small collections of books. For the new Carnegie branches recently opened, however, we have had a generous appropriation and time for preparation, so that we feel that these branches have opened with well balanced collections of really live books which will form an excellent nucleus for their future collections.

[The routine of ordering books in the Brooklyn library system was given in this paper, and will be published later in PUBLIC LIBRARIES.]

Ages

George Bancroft died at 90.
Thomas Carlyle died at 85.
Oliver W. Holmes died at 85.
Harriet B. Stowe died at 85.
John G. Whittier died at 85.
Victor Hugo died at 83.

Documents for Small Libraries*

Adelaide R. Hasse, in charge of public documents, New York public library.

There are some things unsaid about documents, strange as it may seem, that should be said. They should be said in particular to the smaller libraries. The distribution of documents to depository libraries has been going on now for about half a century. The origin and development of this singular governmental manifestation has never, to my knowledge, been authoritatively collated. Its purpose is popularly given out to be the general benefit of the public through the libraries.

It has never been alleged by government that these books are a free gift or anything but a deposit, a trust, to be recalled at the pleasure of government. Now, if after half a century of harboring this trust, there still exists in your mind a vagueness as to its nature, the inference is obvious. You cannot have complied with the conditions of deposit, namely, that the documents shall be made available for the public's use. If you have made them available for public use, then government has taxed you to an amount which varies among the different trustees according to the time when the deposit was first instituted.

In his report for 1905 the superintendent of documents estimates that a catalogue and topical index of the federal documents from the time when series numbers are first assigned, namely, 1817, to 1905, would require with the facilities then at the disposal of his office, six years of work and an annual expenditure of \$27,400.

Let us say that there are 50 libraries whose collections run back to 1817. If these 50 libraries have made the documents available to the public in the fullest sense of the word, then, according to the superintendent's estimate, government has imposed on them a tax of \$7,220,000. If they have not made the documents available to the public, then the trust has been violated.

But there are about 500 depository

*Read before the Massachusetts library club, Oct. 12, 1906.

libraries, some designated as early as 1858, and some within a year or two. If the sums expended individually by these depositories for cataloging federal documents alone could be aggregated, the amount realized would not be considerable, it would be very considerable.

The burden falls heaviest on the smaller libraries; the smaller the library the heavier the burden. The burden is not only the necessitated financial expenditure, but consumption of shelf room, and the proportionate meagreness of returns. Have you ever asked yourselves whether you get enough good out of the documents to warrant what care you give them?

Is not the fact, and it is a fact, that after 50 years of broadcast distribution these documents are still a puzzle to you, is not this an irrefutable argument that they are of no use to you?

Quantities of people go through life in an absent-minded sort of way. Only the most immediate or violent occurrences make any impression upon them. They accept the landlord's overbearance, ward rule, town politics, everything, blindly, unquestioningly. You are like that toward this public document question.

You are designated, not selected—there is a difference—to carry out a trust. Not only are you designated a trustee, but you are directed to furnish the entire maintenance of the trust. The trust is not stationary. Annually it grows in proportion, eating into your resources. It is surprising that the injustice of it to your institution has not long ago suggested itself to you. As I said, there are many absent-minded people.

Why do you saddle yourself with this incubus? It would be far less costly to you, far more useful and much saner if you would set yourselves to collecting the documents of your own community. Any librarian can afford to do that. In doing so a library would more adequately pay the debt, which institutions as well as individuals owe to the race, than by aiding and abetting what may almost be said to amount to mal-administration.

Would it not be far cheaper for the small library to buy the occasional document it really needs than to store a mass of stuff it cannot use, and among the chaos of which the particular document when needed cannot be found? Look at your stock as merchandise and from a business point of view, and see how it strikes you. Massachusetts is the banner library state. In it there are 17 depositories, among them being the American antiquarian society, the oldest designated depository. If Massachusetts finds it necessary to give up such an occasion as this to this subject, how must the small libraries of the south, the west and the southwest feel about it? In Massachusetts there are two depositories in towns of less than 25,000 inhabitants. Is it not conceivable that a library in a town of 25,000 inhabitants has the necessary means at its disposal to care for these documents. If that is the case in Massachusetts, how much more strikingly must it be the case in sparsely settled states?

Upon several occasions the superintendent of documents has sent out inquiries touching the attitude of depositories towards this system of compulsory distribution. The replies have indicated that many depositories insist on receiving the entire allowance in order that they may select therefrom that which they choose and return the rest to Washington. This procedure is very unfair to the government, but it demonstrates the necessity for a modified system of distribution.

You read a great deal, last winter, about government printing expenditures. I am not asking you to consider the saving of money to the government which a restricted distribution would involve. You and I are not in a position to dictate to government how it shall spend its money. The point I want to maintain here is that you shall not permit government to spend your money for you. You have primarily a duty towards your institution, towards your community, with which government is interfering when it imposes on

you a burden which it is beyond your resources to bear.

The solution of the difficulty is entirely in your hands. The suggestion for a change must come from you. Don't let the fear that you may be cut off from all documents deter you from taking a definite stand. Don't be afraid that government is going to shut up its big printing plant because you may make it known that you no longer feel able to partake of its promiscuous dispensation. There always will be plenty of documents to go around.

The subject of compulsory distribution to designated depositories is one of the most important economic questions before the American librarian today. I would earnestly commend it, in all its phases, to your careful consideration. Look up the law which instituted the practice. It may be found in sec. 501, Revised Statutes. Note the fact that there are two sorts of depositories, the one established under special law and the other by personal designation of a member of congress. There may, or there may not, be any significance in the origin of this difference. Confine your attention for a moment to the fact that the entire difficulty is the outcome of personal designation. Then remember the fact that from 1858 to 1895 government did practically nothing towards helping you to find out what the nature of these documents is. Remember also that this is not only a problem to you and to me, but that it will continue, under the present law, to be one to our successors. It will continue into the indefinite future, growing, ramifying as the population becomes denser and representation more numerous. Then calculate the cost, profit and loss to you and 499 other libraries more or less able to pay. Consider not only the actual outlay in money, but the precious time and the human effort gone to waste in the duplication of cataloging.

I have confined myself to the abuses resulting from indiscriminate distribution to small libraries. Senator Platt, chairman of the printing inquiry com-

mission, made a report which was printed in the *Congressional record* of March 26. In this report he was very severe in his reference to the abuses resulting from the present method of document distribution to members of congress. Senator Platt's plea was retrenchment, so that money might be saved to the government. I am pleading with you to save your own money and that of government too. A member's quota is assigned to him. He may present it to more or less willing recipients, or he may allow it to accumulate, in which event it probably finds its way ultimately to the paper mill. In any event he has no responsibility and is at no expense concerning it. Your case is different. You have an enforced responsibility and you are at expense. Free yourself of the burden which indiscriminate distribution imposes on you, and exert yourselves to devise some system which shall put on your shelves only those documents which you can use. Persuade yourselves that it will be cheaper for you to order these at cost price than to get others gratuitously. If you will do this you will find that all your little difficulties of cataloging, which I am afraid you expected me to talk about, will disappear, if not altogether at least to a large extent.

Books for Distribution

The Bureau of statistics of Chicago has for distribution a number of souvenir volumes, published for the League of American municipalities. The volume contains much valuable and interesting material. It is profusely illustrated with portraits and maps and contains 208 pages. Any library desiring a copy of this volume may obtain it by sending a request for it with 25c to cover postage and packing, addressed to Hugo S. Grosser, City statistician, room 409, City hall, Chicago.

When in the face of great necessities emotions become substitutes for endeavors, they become the foes of mankind.

A Small Library's Solution for Public Documents

Jessie Graham Smith, East Orange (N. J.) public library.

Public documents: Is there a library which does not look upon them as necessary evils; a sort of Frankenstein monster which a hint to the superintendent of documents, or the congressman, brings down upon the unsuspecting small library? We hear that they contain a wealth of material, but so does a hickory nut.

The East Orange library thinks it has cracked the nut—satisfactorily, it seems, so far—and offers the following as a suggestion to any library, which is in the position that we were for some time, looking askance at the conundrum.

To begin with, we had all documents which had been roughly classified and kept on the lower shelves of the book-stacks, carried down into the assembly room, spread out and arranged in series. With the help of Mr Wyr's pamphlet and the A. L. A. catalog of 8000v., together with our own knowledge of the conditions here, we decided upon what should be kept and what discarded. In this we also had the advice of Miss Fanna, who has charge of public documents in the Newark library, and who has recently compiled a list of New Jersey documents for small libraries.

When decision was arrived at, a list of the needed special volumes and of volumes to complete series was sent to our congressman. In many cases where it was not thought advisable to keep all of a series, one or two volumes of it, being upon topics of special interest, have been retained and treated as separate books.

The documents to be kept were accessioned, classified, shelf-listed, and cataloged. If a monograph upon some subject likely to be useful in this community was bound in with other, to us, uninteresting matter, the volume was classified with reference to the one article, and that alone was cataloged. Series that appear monthly as unbound pamphlets, and afterward come to us bound, are treated as periodicals.

As an economy of time and labor, we have sent to Washington for catalog cards for the series of Agricultural year-books; reports of the Smithsonian institution, and those of the National museum.

This preliminary work complete, steps were taken at once to insure a continuation of such series as were chosen. We asked to be put upon the mailing list for all series we wished to retain. A continuation card for each series was made out on this plan:

United States:—Labor, Bureau of, Bulletins.

Have: Bound, numbers 1-25

Unbound, numbers 26-64, Jan. 1900-May, 1906

Due: Every other month.

Last number to be found in men's reading room. Other unbound numbers arranged chronologically at the end of bound volumes on the shelves.
331 Un31.

As rapidly as the bound volumes of this and other similarly issued series, for which we have asked also to be put on the mailing list, come, the unbound numbers are discarded. By this method a glance is sufficient to tell not only if the series is up to date, but where a desired number may be found. One assistant takes charge of these cards and sends for any volume that may not come on time.

To procure monographs on special subjects we shall depend on the Government catalog. This "being the Comprehensive index" goes back to 1893, and is as delightfully understandable and broad as its title would indicate. The catalog issued monthly by the superintendent of documents with a cumulative index is used until the bound catalog is received.

The Congressional Record is received daily and placed on file in the men's reading room; kept until the next congress is in session and then discarded. Owing to the inadequacy of its index it is of little value for reference.

Thus the matter of public documents has been solved by one library, and in so doing has come to rejoice in them.

Library Schools

University of Illinois

The results of registration for the academic year, 1906-07, show an enrollment in the Library school of 17 fifth year and 26 fourth year students, a slight increase over the registration of last October. Of the fifth year students, 7 hold college degrees, while in the fourth year class, 13 college degrees were noted. The students in the advanced class represent 7 states, the largest number coming naturally from Illinois, and 11 colleges other than the University of Illinois, while the beginning class shows 8 states represented and 15 colleges.

The members of the class of 1906 have been appointed to positions as follows:

Marian Bell, assistant cataloger, Bryn Mawr college; Florence Currie, assistant cataloger, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mattie Fargo, head cataloger, Normal school, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Lily Gray, reviser, Wisconsin library commission, Madison; Mrs Ida A. Kidder, document cataloger, State library, Olympia, Wash.; Elizabeth Laidlaw, assistant cataloger, Springfield (Ill.) public library; Lucy Lewis, librarian, New Mexico Agricultural college, Mesilla Park; Josephine Meissner, librarian, Normal school, Peru, Neb.; Leila Weillepp, assistant cataloger, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Ola Weyth, assistant cataloger, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

Announcements have been received this fall of the marriages of several former library students:

Alice G Derby, ex. 1905, was married to Oscar Carr at Columbus, Ohio, on September 21; Grace Goodale, B. L. S. 1903, was married to Edward O. Keator, U. of I. 1902, on October 15, at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati; and Leila P. King, B. L. S. 1904, to R. W. Elden, U. of I. 1905, at Rockford, Ill., on October 20.

During September, the members of the school and library staff were greatly shocked at the news of the death of Elizabeth Braach Shepherd, class of

1900, who died in Winona, Minn., and that of Flora Hunter Howell, ex. 1906, at her father's home, Washington, Ky.

The library club has been organized with a limited membership and held its first meeting on the evening of October 4, at the home of Miss Sharp, the subject for discussion being the Copyright.

FRANCES SIMPSON.

New York state library

The twenty-first school year opened on Wednesday, Oct. 3, with an enrollment of 41 students, 13 in the senior class and 28 in the junior class.

Southern library school

The second session of the school opened on September 17, the exercises beginning with a prayer by the Rev. John M. Gunn, S. M. George Howard, vice-president of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, made the opening address, which was followed by a few timely remarks from Robert L. Foreman, also a member of the board of trustees. Miss Wallace, the director of the school, welcomed the students formally and extended to them an invitation to luncheon.

The afternoon session was devoted to the inspection of the Carnegie library, after which the students assembled in the class room, where the director gave a talk dealing briefly with technicalities.

The faculty for the coming year will be as follows:

Anne Wallace, director, lecturer on organization, administration and the history of libraries.

Julia Toombs Rankin (graduate of Pratt institute library school 1899), instructor in technical library economy.

Elfrida Everhart (head of reference department of the Carnegie library of Atlanta), instructor in reference work and public documents.

Mrs Delia Foreacre Sneed (graduate of Pratt institute library school 1906), lecturer on the development of the English novel, current events, book selection, book buying and the history of printing.

Anna May Stevens (head of the circulating department of the Carnegie li-

brary of Atlanta), instructor in details of the open shelf and circulating department.

The graduates of class of 1906 are employed as follows:

Eloise Alexander, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Florence Bradley, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Mattie Bibb, Public library, Montgomery, Ala.

Marion Bucher, library of Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.

Lila May Chapman, Carnegie library, Columbus, Ga. (temporary.)

Carrie Dailey, Carnegie library of Atlanta. (temporary.)

Jessie Hopkins, Public library, Wilmington, N. C.

Mary Martin, Winthrop college library, Rock Hill, S. C.

Western Reserve university

The school opened September 19, with 15 regular and 35 special students, the latter all being from the Cleveland libraries. The board of trustees of the Cleveland public library has made a business arrangement with the school, by which accepted applicants for positions in the public library meeting the entrance requirements of the school, are admitted with free tuition. Most of those taking advantage of the training this year are assistants already in the library, who are taking part time work in the school with the intention of completing the course gradually.

Miss Whittlesey is acting-director of the school. Mr Williams is giving the course in book selection this year and also the bibliography. Mr Severance, who has had the latter subject, is spending the year in study in Italy.

W. H. BREIT, Dean.

Wisconsin library commission

The first class of the Wisconsin library school began full schedule work on Thursday, September 27. The first days of the week were given to registration and the usual preliminaries incident to the beginning of a school year. The 24 students of the class came to their work after several months of earnest prepara-

tion, for besides the regular educational qualifications, the extra-entrance requirements of reading-list, type-writing and library hand-writing practice, and a month's apprenticeship in a public library demanded the spending of much time in special study and work along professional lines. A number of the class entered on examination, but these had also to meet the extra-entrance requirements.

On Friday evening, September 28, the faculty of the library school gave a reception to the class. It was in the nature of a house-warming, as the school rooms had not been formally opened. The guests numbered a hundred and more, and were the library workers in Madison—from the Wisconsin historical library, the University library, the Public library, the State law library, and the Wisconsin free library commission; a number of the professors of the university and citizens specially interested in library work were also among the guests.

The school rooms are on the second floor of the new City Library building, and the first use of them during the six weeks of the summer session proved them well adapted for school purposes, especially their situation in the building with a public library. In their furniture and decoration the general plan and color scheme of the library building were followed. The furniture is weathered oak, and the walls are frescoed in yellow, the whole effect being highly pleasing and artistic.

In the large and well-lighted school-room the walls are lined with bookshelves, every desk is provided with an adjustable chair and reading lamp, while special furniture has been added for various needs—periodical racks, card cabinets, reading ledge and shelves for the convenient consultation of heavy reference books, bulletin boards, vertical files, folio cabinets, etc. The lecture room is provided with university chairs for the students, and the necessary reading desk, table, chairs, blackboards, and bulletin for the instructors.

M. E. HAZELTINE, Preceptor.

American Library Association**Proceedings**

The following action was taken by the executive board of the American library association at a called meeting held in Haines Falls, N. Y., September 28, 1906.

Present, C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, Helen E. Haines, J. I. Wyer, jr.

Vote of thanks to Boston atheneum

Voted, That the executive board in behalf of the American library association express to the officers of the Boston atheneum the sincere appreciation of the association for the courtesy which, during so many years, has made available, practically without cost, convenient quarters for the offices of our publishing board.

Voted further, That this action be recorded in the minutes of the executive board, and that the secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the Atheneum corporation.

N. E. A. co-operation committee

The resignation of Dr J. H. Canfield from the chairmanship of the committee on coöperation with the N. E. A. was presented. Dr Canfield having expressed a willingness to continue upon the committee, M. E. Ahern was named as chairman.

Date of Asheville meeting

The following action was taken regarding the date of the conference for 1907:

Voted, That in the event of satisfactory railroad and hotel rates being secured, the annual conference of 1907 will be held at Asheville, N. C., from Friday, May 23, to Thursday, May 29, 1907.

Treasurer's bond

On recommendation of George F. Bowerman, treasurer of the association, it was voted to require the treasurer to furnish bond, through a satisfactory indemnity company, in the sum of \$3000, the cost to be charged against the association treasury.

District meetings of the A. L. A.

Pursuant to action taken by the council at Narragansett Pier, referring to the executive board with power the report of the committee on district meetings, it was voted:

That the executive board of the American Library Association is prepared to accredit an official representative to the meeting of any state or district library association, upon request from the proper officer of any such association, provided satisfactory local arrangements can be made to defray expenses. The secretary is directed to send a copy of this action to the secretaries of all state and district library associations.

Jamestown exhibit committee

Committee on exhibit at Jamestown exposition: John P. Kennedy, C. H. Hastings, Anne Wallace, J. I. Wyer, jr, with power to add one extra member. The executive board directed the secretary to express its thanks to the Virginia state library for its courteous offer of assistance and coöperation in the matter of an A. L. A. exhibit at the Jamestown exposition. The secretary reported an appropriation from the officers of the exposition of \$100 for the use of this committee.

Annual budget

The finance committee submitted, through the treasurer, the following budget for the year 1906-7, ending with the expenses incident to the Asheville conference:

Proceedings	\$1,600
Stenographer for conference.....	150
Handbook	250
Secretary's salary.....	250
Secretary's and conference expenses....	600
Treasurer's expenses.....	100
Committee on bookbuying.....	200
Other committees and sections and incidentals.....	400
Total	\$3550

The board re-appropriated a balance of \$40.81 remaining from an appropriation of \$50 made to the committee on bookbinding, which is still unexpended, this to be paid by the trustees of the endowment fund.

Action on resolutions

Acting upon a resolution suggested in the report of the committee on international relations and formally moved in conference at Narragansett Pier by W. C. Lane, the executive board voted as follows:

By formal resolution passed and carried in general session at its annual meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1906, and now ratified by its executive board, the American library association requests the Library of congress and the department of state to express to the German government its appreciation of the offer which has been so generously made by that government, to extend to American libraries the same privileges of international lending of manuscripts and printed documents which are now enjoyed by the various European nations, and to urge the acceptance of this offer in behalf of American libraries, to become effective as speedily as may be. The secretary is further directed to transmit to the librarian of congress a minute of this action.

Acting upon motion in the matter of printed catalogue cards for current German periodicals offered by W. C. Lane at Narragansett Pier, the executive board voted to instruct the committee on international relations to make a special effort to further or secure the printing of catalog cards of German books, either by a proper department of the German government or by a German library, with the suggestion that the matter could most advantageously be taken up through the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekären.

J. I. WYER, JR., Sec.

A library jingle sent out by the Ft. Madison (Ia.) public library:

"Gentle reader, gently moving,
Wipe your feet beside the door;
Hush your voice to whispers soothing,
Take your hat off, I implore!
Mark your number, plainly, rightly,
From the catalog you see;
With the card projecting slightly,
Then your book bring unto me"

Library Meetings

Connecticut—The Connecticut library association held a meeting at Norfolk on September 20, with the president, George S. Godard, in the chair.

The first subject discussed was branch libraries and delivery stations, in a report from Miss Wakeman of Fairfield. (See PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 11:9.)

Miss Shepard of the Springfield (Mass.) public library, said that library branches represent a desire to see justice done to the inhabitants of all parts of a city or town, just as schools are provided for children in remote districts. What are known as delivery stations are the most expensive method of delivering books. A service station is a collection, frequently changed, open one or more days in the week. A branch of the Springfield library at Indian Orchard, where there are 4500 Canadians, Poles and Swedes, is open eighteen hours a week and the place furnishes rent, fuel and light, the library books, attendants, pictures and exhibits. The Forest Park branch circulates 9000v. a year through a church, and the Settlement branch nearly 5000v. through a competent salaried headworker. There is a postoffice branch for mail carriers and 6400 books are deposited in engine houses. Many are also circulated through the schools.

Miss Pineo of Norfolk, in a discussion of rules, said they were in favor of as few rules as possible in that library, believing that libraries should be places of refuge from disagreeable homes, and the test of a rule is whether it inconveniences one person.

In speaking on the subject of rules, Miss Philbrook of Middletown said: It is not necessary to have many rules in a small library. One should not offer library courtesies to friends that they will not give to any reader. Judgment and good will are absolute necessities in library administration. If any one is compelled to wait in a library it should be the novel reader, rather than those who are seeking material with serious purposes.

New books

Miss Hadley in reporting on recent fiction, mentioned as especially worthy of praise Churchill's *Coniston*, Mrs Davis' *Northerner*, Mrs Deland's *Awakening* of Helena Richie, Hopkins' *Clammer*, Lee's *Uncle William* and Scott's *Colonel of the Red Hussars*.

Miss Smith of the Watertown library in reporting on recent travel and essays, recommended the town and country series, Little's *Round about my Pekin garden*, Hardy's *John Chinaman at home*, Brown's *In and around Venice*, Berham-Edwards' books on France and Wallace's *Lure of the Labrador wild*. In essays she found much to praise in Van Dyke's *Essays in application* and Crothers' *Pardoner's wallet*. She also spoke with much interest of *The long day* and Mark Twain's *Library of humor*.

Frank B. Gay of the Watkinson library of Hartford, spoke first of recent history, referring to Hunt's *Political history of England* as perfunctory, but better than the Cambridge modern history; to Paul's modern England as timely, with some claim to permanence, and Maurice's *South Africa* as coming too soon after the London *Times* history. He characterized Hill's *History of diplomacy* as the first broad sketch of the subject in English; referred to Lea's *History of the inquisition* as important and spoke of the need of a history of Russia.

He said that Morley's *Gladstone* over-shadows all twentieth century biographies, but found merit and distinction in Randolph Churchill's memoir, *The life of the Duke of Argyle*, Whibley's *Pitt*, Alfred Russell Wallace's autobiography and the new life of Burton. Benson's *Pater*, though well done, shows that the subject is no longer a familiar author to present-day readers.

Dr. Adams of Hartford spoke on out-of-door books in the library, referring to the evolution of out-of-door life from the camping interest in consequence of the Civil war, to the growth of open-air sports, the love for gardening and photography which have increased in the

last few years. He recommended Theodore Winthrop's *Life in the open-air*, a record of a summer in the Maine woods with Church, the artist; Thoreau's *Cape Cod*, Higginson's *out-door papers* and Mrs Dana's *How to know the wild flowers*, and in general an acquaintance with Emerson, Burroughs, W. H. Gibson, Van Dyke, Thoreau and Bradford Torrey, poems like Emerson's *Snowstorm* and the love and ownership of a small number of book for personal favorites to be read often.

Dr Samuel Hart, before speaking on Fellowship among librarians, moved a vote of thanks to the Norfolk library. In introducing his subject he referred to the traditional picture of the old-style librarian as unfair and exaggerated, but said that there was no question of the benefits which had come to libraries from the modern spirit of coöperation, from library schools, the exchange of ideas by librarians who learn from each other how to increase their resourcefulness and in some cases get more out of \$500 than others can get from \$5000. Every library is a school for others. Libraries are exchanging books, offering each other loans and should never leave out the personal idea of responsibility and helpfulness.

New York.—The first meeting of the New York library club for this season was held on the evening of October 11. The president announced the decision of the Executive committee to omit the November meeting and accept the invitation of the Long Island library club to meet with them in December, inviting them to meet with us in January.

The president then introduced Herman Rosenthal, of the Astor library, who gave the club some very interesting Glimpses of Russian authors. At the end of his paper Mr Rosenthal spoke briefly of the character of the books used by Russian readers in the Astor library, saying that since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war the books most read, instead of belles-lettres, were those of the socialistic and religious classes. Gorky was read most of

all, with Tolstoi second, and of the latter's works it was not the masterpieces of literature, such as *War and peace* and *Anna Karenina*, but the religious pamphlets that were most called for.

Miss Simpson of the East Broadway branch of the New York public library then told a little of the Russian readers of that neighborhood, speaking of the delight of the recent immigrant on finding that there was a place where he could borrow books in his own tongue, and of his joy, on going over the catalog, when he came to his favorite authors, which would be those of a high literary standing. It was not long before he began to call for manuals to learn English, and soon for English books with their Russian translations. The immigrant's children read the Russian books very little, as they are encouraged on every side to read the literature of their adopted country. The readers are, of course, as a rule members of the Russian colony of the neighborhood, but some come from great distances, from Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

New York Library Week

September 24—October 1, 1906

The sixteenth annual meeting of the New York library association was held at Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains, with an attendance of 155, the largest on record, with the exception of last year, when the A. L. A. council, executive and publishing boards, and the American library institute met at the same time and place. Seven states were represented, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Quebec. The attendance from New York state was most gratifying, as the Narragansett Pier conference had been so well attended by New York state librarians that a large attendance at the state meeting was unexpected. The largest representation, so far, of small libraries was a feature of the week.

The first session was held on Monday evening, with the president, Mary W. Plummer, in the chair, and 115 persons

present. The meeting was called to order by the president with a stone gavel, the gift of Dr A. S. Steenberg, of Denmark.

Library institutes

The preliminary business being over, Mr Eastman read a report of the Committee on library institutes, showing that 29 library round table meetings had been held during the year, bringing together 402 persons, representing 194 libraries. The committee recommended the continuance another year of this plan of small informal gatherings, under the supervision of an appointed visitor.

Sec. 2 urged a large attendance of librarians who had not heretofore been present at the meetings.

Sec. 3 called the attention of trustees to the advantage coming to the library through the attendance of the librarian at such meetings, an advantage sufficient to justify the payment of expense necessary to secure such attendance.

In section 5 librarians were urged to invite school librarians to meet with them for consultation on library work.

Sec. 6 urged the importance of continuing the club organization in connection with the institute movement throughout the year, and a meeting with a distinct appeal to public interest in the place where it is held was recommended.

Sec. 8 recommended that the committee on library institutes be authorized to print 500 copies of its annual report and to send a copy to each public library in the state.

President's address

In delivering the president's address Miss Plummer dwelt upon the following points:

The necessity of constantly drawing into membership new elements and of ministering to these as well as to the older members representing larger libraries; and some of the means for doing this, such as holding the annual meetings in various parts of the state, the possible shortening of the meetings, etc.

The function of the state association—whether it is a body interested only in

mutual improvement, or whether it has a responsibility in regard to the general library conditions of the state, and in the latter case, an inquiry as to what are the conditions in New York state? The necessity of a handbook giving these conditions in convenient form, so that librarians may know not only what has been done, but what remains to be done.

The desirability of the teaching of the uses of books in the normal courses of the state; and of associating educators with us in our state meetings.

The advisability of an investigation into and a report on the libraries of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the state.

The necessity of greater facilities for the founding, organizing and reorganizing of libraries throughout the state.

The suggestions contained in the president's address were referred to the executive committee, with recommendations that definite action be taken.

Tuesday evening Helen E. Haines read a paper on The effect of civil service on library efficiency. An interesting discussion of the subject, and of the very thorough paper, from various points of view, followed.

Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey library commission, presented a paper on the Problems of the small town or village library, claiming that most of the problems arose from lack of money. Some of the problems are: How to keep the library open the necessary number of hours; How to get technical work done; How to get enough books to keep alive the interest, and how to get the needed supplies.

At the Wednesday evening session, Arthur E. Bostwick, of New York public library, presented a paper on

Love of books as a basis for librarianship

Mr Bostwick finds analogies between the love of human beings and the love of books. The book is made up of soul, body and clothes. The true lover is he who loves the soul. He would rather have a little old dog-eared copy of his favorite author than a mediocre production that is a typographic and artistic masterpiece. Love of books is preemi-

nently a characteristic of civilized man. The very existence of a library presupposes a love of books, and it should be not only a qualification but an absolute prerequisite for entrance upon librarianship. Some avowed book lovers confuse a love of books with the love of reading. A real love of books is betrayed rather than announced, which is, perhaps, why it is so little talked of among the modern qualifications for librarianship. Love of one's work becomes a simple matter when there is a love of the subject matter of that work. All work consists of a series of acts, which taken apart from their relationship are unimportant and uninteresting, but which acquire importance and interest from those relationships. Association with book lovers will often awaken a love for books, and mere contact with books themselves may do it. Our open shelves have brought it about in thousands.

To test ourselves we may put the question, What would the world be to me without books?

Miss Hewins, of Hartford, Conn., sent a paper which was read by Miss Rathbone, dealing with the same topic, referring in it to her own reading in childhood, her favorite poems at that time, and the people that were so real to her. Such a volume as Mrs Lowell's Gleanings from the poets, and the influences that grew out of it, gave a love of books that has afforded a fair basis for librarianship.

Anna H. Perkins, librarian of the Ilion public library, dealt with Women's clubs and libraries in New York state, showing that there is a close sympathy and coöperation between these two educational forces.

Mr Eastman spoke of the department of pictures at the State library, and gave directions for borrowing the lantern slides and accompanying lectures.

Miss Plummer referred to the fact that the Pratt institute library school also prepared club programs with references, which were lent for club purposes.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings round table meetings were held. At the first, Encouragements of library work was discussed by Miss Bullock of the Utica public library (see page 500), Miss Rathbone of East Orange, N. J., Mrs Maltby of Elmira, and Miss Wheelock of Pratt institute. At the second, Miss Thomson presented New ideas, methods and devices, which was discussed by Miss Davis, Miss Elliott and others.

The session on Friday evening opened with attention to the routine business of the association. The motion of Mr Eastman to have a committee of three appointed to revise the constitution was carried.

The committee on resolutions in its report recorded,

1 the bereavement of the New York library association in the death of Mr Elmendorf.

2 The necessity of an index to the Ecclesiastical records, published by New York state.

3 A message of appreciation of the work of the Women's clubs of the state in the formation and encouragement of public libraries, and in the service and support the club members have given to library work.

4 A message of greeting sent to Dr Steenberg and thanks for the gift of the beautiful gavel.

5 An expression of thanks to the Twilight Park association, and to others, for privileges and courtesies granted the association in its annual conference.

Officers elected

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo.

Vice-president, J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. state library, Albany.

Secretary, Theresa Hitchler, Public library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, Public library, New York.

Member of committee on legislation, A. E. Bostwick.

Member of committee on institutes, A. L. Peck.

The executive board presented the following recommendations, from the suggestions given in the president's address, for definite action:

1 That the educational department of New York state prepare and have published a detailed statement, in a form convenient for reference, of the library conditions of the state:

2 Further, the N. Y. L. A. calls the attention of the State educational department to the need of an investigation of and report on the libraries of the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the state, and suggests the provision of further facilities for this work if present ones are not sufficient:

3 Further, the association expresses to the State educational department its sense of the desirability of ample facilities for the organization and reorganization of the smaller libraries of the state, and for the founding of libraries in localities without free library resources.

4 Recommended that representatives of the educational organizations of the state be invited to attend and take part in the next meeting of the library association.

5 That the Normal principals' council be requested to receive, at its convenience, a committee of the New York library association to present a communication from the association relative to the teaching of the use of books in the normal schools of the state.

6 That the incoming executive board be instructed to carry out, either by themselves or committees named by them, the above recommendations. Finally, that the annual meeting of the New York association be bound to no particular place, but that the association meet next year, if possible, in the Catskill region, in the same week of the year; that the meeting continue one week in length, but that the more important features of the program be scheduled for the first three days.

After the discussion of these recommendations they were all adopted, except the last two, referring to the time, place and program of the meeting, these

being referred to the executive board.

At the last session W. F. Seward, librarian of public library, Binghamton, gave an address on a

Plan of systematic advertising for small libraries

There is often a discouraged feeling in the air that only a large library with its staff can do effective work; that the small library can only imitate the large library. The small library, in proportion to the population, can do more than the large library. In a small community personality counts and favors are gratefully received, while in a large city much is lost in the great momentum of the mass. Some small libraries are too genteel to do business and remind one of a country parlor that is only opened on state occasions. I suggest that if a small library makes itself worth more it will get more money. I would urge advertising. As a preliminary for advertising, study your local conditions. What important problems are your citizens discussing? In buying books consider your retail merchants, analyze your manufactures and industries, and have the courage of your imagination. In order to carry out plans for advertising, use organizations already existing. Use their bulletin boards as well as their hotels and stores. Invite coöperation and freely use the village newspaper. Invite coöperation from everybody and tolerate dictation from nobody. Do not make your library an annex to a woman's club. Have a free lecture course and use lantern slides. Take these advantages and your library, however small, shall become an intellectual center, radiating light.

Closing events

It was voted regarding the printing of the report of the committee on institutes, that 2,000 copies be printed so that the report might reach library trustees and others interested.

After discussing the subject of printing the proceedings of the meetings, a hand book and book lists, it was voted that a recommendation be sent to the New York state educational department for the publishing of a quarterly library

bulletin devoted to the interests of the public libraries of New York state.

Mr Eastman made a motion that the association approve the action of the meeting of its members at Narragansett Pier, July 4th, 1906, thereby ratifying the action of the executive board in holding Library week at a place more accessible than Lake Placid. It was carried.

Miss Ovington, who is specially interested in American negroes, talked of their contributions to our literature, and urged librarians to place some of their writings on the library shelves.

Miss Plummer then offered the gavel to the incoming administration, and Mr Wyer, the new vice-president, spoke for the president elect, in his absence, and brought the annual meeting of the New York library association to a close.

ADELE B. BARNUM, Sec.

Starveling Libraries

In the agitation for the revival of township libraries in some of our states, so that the entire population may be reached, it seems that some of our central states may be led into the condition that already prevails in certain eastern states.

To boast that each town (township) in the state possesses a public library sounds well, but to find later that a considerable proportion of these are in such condition for lack of financial support as to render them almost worse than none is discouraging. Their worthless existence is a standing negation in the community to the value of a library. A large number of small libraries cannot be sustained by taxation at such a rate as people will endure, however idealistic the presence of so many libraries may sound, or how well the statement may appear in type.

A prominent librarian in Massachusetts once remarked that his state would be in better condition with regard to library service if it had half as many libraries and each correspondingly better supported.—*Indiana State Library Bulletin.*

News from the Field

East

Eugenia M. Henry, B. L. S., N. Y. '06, has been appointed assistant in Clark university library, Worcester, Mass.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of Boston public library, was quite severely injured by a rapidly moving automobile on October 1. He is on the road to recovery.

Esther B. Owen, head of the reference room in the Hartford public library, has been granted a year's leave of absence for special work. Her place has been taken by Margaret B. Foley, who was a student last year in the New York state library school in Albany.

The 68th annual report of the Hartford (Conn.) public library, reports the circulation of the main library as 204,617v., and of the branch libraries 12,772, making a total of 217,389v. Circulation of pictures through the clubs and schools has become one of the strong features of the library work. There have been 2893 pictures circulated during the year.

Connecticut is to have a new state building in which will be the departments of the supreme court and the state library.

The library hall will have a length of 95 feet with a width of 45 feet, and will be two stories in height. An arched entrance to the library from the entrance hall will be similar to the approach to the supreme court room. Adjoining the library on the south will be a stack room 67 by 33 feet in size. The east end of the library opens into an enclosure with a width of 22 feet and a depth of 82 feet, off from which are seven study rooms, with tables, chairs and shelves. These will be divided by low partitions, thus giving the users entire seclusion. Five of the study rooms will be 16 by 12 feet; the other two somewhat larger. Stairs will connect the library with additional stack rooms on the second floor and also in the basement.

Central Atlantic

Irma M. Spencer, N. Y. '05-6, has been appointed assistant at Vassar college library.

Ida M. Hemans, N. Y. '05-6, is organizing the public school library of Naples, N. Y.

Winifred A. Herron, N. Y. '06, has been appointed assistant in the Public library at Troy, N. Y.

Eliza Lamb, N. Y. '02, has been appointed assistant in the catalog division of the Library of congress.

Mary M. Douglas has been appointed children's librarian of the Mt Washington branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Mabel E. Leonard, B. L. S., N. Y. '06, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York state library to become a cataloger in the Library of congress.

Asa Don Dickinson, N. Y. '02-3, has been appointed librarian of Union college. Since the fall of 1903, Mr Dickinson has been in the Brooklyn public library.

Ellen D. Biscoe, N. Y. '06, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York state library to become instructor in the Drexel institute library school.

Alice I. Hazeltine, N. Y. '01-2, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie library, Oil City, Pa. to become first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

William H. Alexander, N. Y. '06, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Association of the bar, New York. For the past year Mr Alexander has been assistant in the law section of New York state library.

Edwin M. Jenks, N. Y. '03, has been appointed librarian of the Institute of musical art of the city of New York. Since last January, Mr Jenks has been in charge of the applied science reference room of Pratt institute free library.

The public library of Utica, New York, is entering into negotiations with the Board of commissioners of common schools, of that city, with a view to placing proposed branch libraries in the school houses, in various parts of the town.

Alleghany, Pa., has received a map of the Independent States of the Union in 1788, drawn by Lewis Evans, and printed by Bowles & Carver of London, England. It is in a fine state of preservation, every line and letter of it being clear and distinct and all the colors intact.

The Institute of musical art in New York city has opened a circulating music library on a subscription basis. Membership is open to any one and the music may be sent by mail or express. E. W. Jenks, formerly in charge of the technical reference department of Pratt institute, has been made librarian.

Herbert McKnight, N. Y. '00, died at the home of his parents in Fairhaven, N. Y., September 9. Mr McKnight was for three years in charge of the history division of the New York state library. In 1901 he was appointed assistant in the maps and charts division of the Library of congress, where he remained until about two years ago when he became special subscription agent for the F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

The Prendergast library of Jamestown, New York, has fallen in line with the majority and now affords free access to the shelves to its borrowers. It has also received a new 98 tray catalog case, which makes its index material more accessible. Books specially selected, have been obtained through traveling libraries from the New York state library, and will be shelved separately for the convenience of the clubs during the season.

The Jersey City public library recently opened a children's room on the first floor of their building. The books for circulation among the children and some reference books have

been placed on the stacks in this room, which will also contain a collection of minerals and other natural objects likely to be of interest to children. The room has already proved to be a great success and the work with the children will be extended as rapidly as possible.

The Madison (N. J.) public library reports renewed activity in the children's room, which is one of the interesting features of its work. Special collections of books likely to interest children under 12 have been placed on the shelves in the children's room. The regular story hour will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, being devoted twice a month to stories from the writings of Alcott, Anderson, Grimm, etc. Time will also be given to historical tales of all lands, and an effort will be made to interest the children to read along the lines suggested in the story telling.

The New York public library has posted placards in all the schools of every kind in the city, calling attention to the facilities of the library for helping pupils and teachers in preparing their lessons. Most liberal rules governing the loan of books are announced. The location of the branches and the hours of opening are given. Lists of material arranged with reference to the school program schedules and set aside for special use are given also. Material relating to the subjects to be found in museums and art galleries is also noted. The closest and most valuable coöperation has been set on foot and the year's work promises to be very profitable.

The second of the branches of the Free library of Philadelphia, of which there are to be 30 finally, made possible through the generosity of Mr Carnegie by a gift of \$1,500,000, was formally dedicated October 2. The occasion was made an event in the local circles of Frankford, and addresses were made by prominent citizens interested in the movement. The lot on which the building stands was presented by T. C. Hunter. The building, including the auditorium, with furniture and fixtures

cost nearly \$60,000. The library contains about 15,000v., and its work is highly appreciated in the community. The library associations of Frankford were united and became a part of the Free library system in 1900, since which time over 350,000v. have been issued for home use.

The Lamont free public library in McGrawville, Cortland county, N. Y., was opened to the public on July 20.

The library is a memorial to the late Daniel S. Lamont, late secretary of war in President Cleveland's cabinet, and has been installed in the old colonial homestead of the Lamont family. This building is the gift of Mrs D. S. Lamont and her daughter, Elizabeth, who have supplied it most generously with all necessary fittings and equipment, and have selected and given 2000 carefully chosen books, all of excellent editions.

The Misses Moran of New York city, have classified the library under the decimal system and have made a complete catalog. The librarian is Mrs James Fancher, and the trustees are leading citizens of the town of McGrawville. The gift is highly appreciated by the town.

The annual report of the Binghamton (N. Y.) public library for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, includes the following: volumes added during the year 2681; total in library 16,212. Issue of books for home use 130,776, of which 35 per cent were class-books. Juvenile circulation 30,911. There is an increased use of the reading and reference rooms which were used by 38,311 persons. A committee room has been placed at the disposal of those preparing for debates, and those working up special subjects.

The library has issued 40 reading lists, sending copies, according to subject, to labor unions, contractors, manufacturing establishments, christian associations, and public schools. The newspapers have published 110 columns of library matter.

The Free lecture course has become an established factor and includes travel

and description, biography, meteorology, electricity, cooking; lantern slides were used freely. The attendance was about 5000. Lists of books in the library on the subject of the lecture were distributed each time.

Last October the Broome county historical society was organized as an adjunct of the library. Much valuable historical material has been given to the society. Under its auspices an art and historical exhibit was made possible, increasing the use and publicity of the society and the library as well.

There has been an increased use of the library by the wage-earner, and the circulation of useful arts has increased from zero to treble that of the first year.

The common council has, for this year, made an additional appropriation for new stacks and books of \$2500. The total appropriation for the year is \$10,000.

The tenth annual report of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh has just been received. This publication, like all others of that institution, is issued from its own shop, being both printed and bound therein. The workmanship is of a high order and the map showing the situation of each of the library agencies deserves particular mention. The frontispiece is a reproduction from a photograph of the main working entrance to the library, and shows the building in an unfinished condition, the remodeling of the old and construction of the new parts being still under way. The cost of the completed building will be about \$6,000,000.

Owing to the reconstructing and remodeling of the Central library building the central children's room has been closed during the entire year and the loan department from June 17 to October 2. In spite of this the circulation from the entire system amounted to 661,891v., a gain of 2.6 per cent. The total number of volumes was 211,993 and the total recorded use of books and magazines 1,388,960.

The number of agencies for the dis-

tribution of library books reached a total of 168, classified as follows: 1 central library, 6 branch libraries, 13 deposit stations, 1 call station, 2 special children's rooms, 56 schools, 31 home libraries, 49 reading clubs, 9 summer playgrounds.

The most important event of the year was the opening of the East Liberty branch, which began active service on October 11. This is the largest of the branch libraries and is situated in a very populous district.

The classified catalog is still in process of preparation, parts five and six having been issued within the year. The other important publication of the year was the Annotated catalog of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the children's department.

Central

Genevieve Murphy has been elected librarian of Clinton, Iowa.

Fanny Duren has been elected librarian of the Public library, Waterloo Iowa.

Edith Harper has been elected librarian of the Carnegie library of Escanaba, Mich.

The Public library of Sioux City, Iowa, has introduced a rental duplicate collection of fiction.

Helen M. Thomas, N. Y. '06, has been appointed reference assistant in University of Michigan.

Jessie P. Boswell, N. Y. '04-6, has been appointed cataloger in the library of University of Michigan.

Helen Danz has been elected librarian of the Way library at Perrysburg, Ohio, to succeed Anne Frederick.

The German Turners' society of Rock Island, Ill., has presented its library of 800v. of German classics to the public library of that city.

Katharine I. McDonald, of the Wisconsin library commission, has been appointed editor of the A. L. A. booklist to succeed Miss Garland.

Wm. E. Harmon of New York city, has given \$3500 to the public library of Lebanon, Ohio, as a memorial to his mother, Mary Wood Harmon.

The children's department of the Public library, Monroe, Wis., received a gift of \$200 from C. J. Stevenson, in memory of his two deceased children.

Mrs Russell, widow of the late Prof. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan, has presented the university with her husband's library, consisting of 3000v.

Philip S. Goulding, N. Y. '98-99, has resigned his position as cataloger in the Library of congress to become catalog librarian at University of Illinois.

A free public library has been organized in Sturgeon Bay, Wis. It will include the books, etc., of the old library, the foundation of which was laid more than 40 years ago. Eva Greisen has been chosen librarian.

In the librarian's report from Superior (Wis.) public library, which shows a live interest in every department of its work, there is given a map of the city marking the 16 distributing centers of the library, a very helpful idea apparently.

The South Bend (Ind.) public library has opened a special young people's department on the second floor. It is provided with special Library Bureau furniture, and a good collection of literature. Special programs of interest are planned for the coming year.

The Public library of Davenport, Iowa, has at last moved its children's room from the basement, where it was installed on entering the new building four years ago, to the upper floor. Work with the schools has been greatly extended under the direction of the new librarian, Grace D. Rose.

The quarters of the Indianapolis public library have expanded in several directions by the removal from the library building of the public school offices. The children's department has been moved to the first floor, the delivery

room and the reference room have exchanged places, while the former office of the librarian has been made a study room.

The public library at Quincy, Ill., has received a gift of light from C. H. Fosgate, proprietor of the Newcomb hotel, who has caused the wires in the library to be attached to the current of electricity supplied the hotel. The increase in the rates for lighting purposes was so much that the board could not meet the expense and the library was not opened at night from May 1 to September 20, when Mr Fosgate came to the rescue.

The Public library of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has arranged for a series of instructive and attractive lectures to be given in the Ryerson library building, during the winter. Some of the subjects are: School gardens in cities, D. J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; Things about doctors, which doctors and other people ought to know, Dr J. N. McCormack of Kentucky; Arabia, the land and the people, Dr S. M. Zwemer of Arabia; The persistence of error, Dr Carlos Montezuma of Chicago; The work of the weather bureau, Chas. F. Schneider

Foreign

A copy of the *Daily telegraph* of Port Elizabeth, recently received, gives a most interesting description of the incunabula and manuscripts in the library of that place. Several unique and many rare books and manuscripts are mentioned in the collection.

The report of the Croydon public libraries, England, contains several items of interest and novelty. The issues for the year 1905-6 totaled 446,910 items from the public libraries and 70,265v. have been issued from the school libraries. Of the former number 49,537v. were consulted in the reference department, and the fiction percentage throughout was 57.6. The receipts for the year were £4727, the expenditure was £4167. Series of Library talks to children were inaugurated at the central library, and at the Ecclesbourne Road schools which

were placed at the disposal of the libraries by the Education committee. Most of these were illustrated by lantern. The coöperation of the teachers was secured, and the 28 talks were attended by 5013 children. Talks to adults were given at the central library and a trial series at the Ecclesbourne Road schools. These obtained a total attendance of 2408 persons. Five exhibitions of books were held. In connection with the talks to adults an interesting development was the "privilege issue," as it is called. At the talks all the books on the subject of the talk in the libraries were displayed in the lecture room, and any resident in the borough present might borrow one of them whether a member of the libraries or not, merely by signing his name and address on a slip. Similarly, collections of books were sent to various societies running lectures in the town; these, in some cases, were issued by the secretaries. It is instructive to note that although some hundreds of books were issued this way, not one was lost. Reading circles in connection with the National home reading union were inaugurated, and a reading group in connection with the University extension lectures met weekly in the lecture room. Other societies were freely granted the use of the lecture room for special public meetings and books were displayed and issued at each meeting. The report commends of the card catalogues saying that the libraries possess what is probably "the most complete installation of its kind in the kingdom." A catalog arranged by subjects of the non-fictional stock of the whole library system is now in each library. The principle contents of the magazines are cataloged monthly and the permanently valuable entries preserved in the reference library catalog.

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Literature of American history, ed. by J. N. LARNED. Cloth, \$6.00; postage, 30c.

Supplement for 1901, ed. by P. P. WELLS. \$1.00; postage, 10c.

For continuation see below under Catalog Cards.

Guide to reference books, by ALICE B. KROEGER. \$1.25; postage, 10c.

Books for girls and women, ed. by GEORGE ILES. 90c.; postage, 10c.

Reading for the young, supplement by M. E. and A. L. SARGENT. 50c.; postage, 10c.

List of French fiction, by MME. CORNU and WILLIAM BEER. 5c.

Books for boys and girls, by CAROLINE M. HEWINS. Second edition. Price 15c. \$5.00 per 100.

A. L. A. booklist, 50c. a year (8 nos.)

A. L. A. index to general literature. Second edition. \$10.00; postage, 52c.

A. L. A. index to portraits. \$3.00. Sold by the Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs. \$2.00; postage, 12c.

Library tracts on subjects pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

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if ordered in lots of 50 or more |
| 2. How to start a library, by G. E. WIRE. | |
| 3. Traveling libraries, by F. A. HUTCHINS. | |
| 4. Library rooms and buildings, by C. C. SOULE. | |
| 5. Notes from the art section of a library, by CHARLES AMMI CUTTER. | 5c. each, \$2.00 per 100. |
| 6. Essentials in library administration, by L. E. STEARNS, 103 p. | 15c. each, \$5.00 per 100. |
| 7. Cataloging for small libraries, by THERESA HITCHLER. | 15c. each; \$5.00 per 100. |
| Nos. 6-7 will in future be known as Library handbooks, No. 1-2. | |
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British parliamentary papers, 1896-99. \$13.39. For 1900, \$1.86. *To be continued.*

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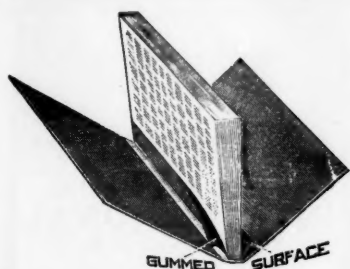
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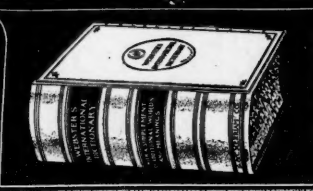
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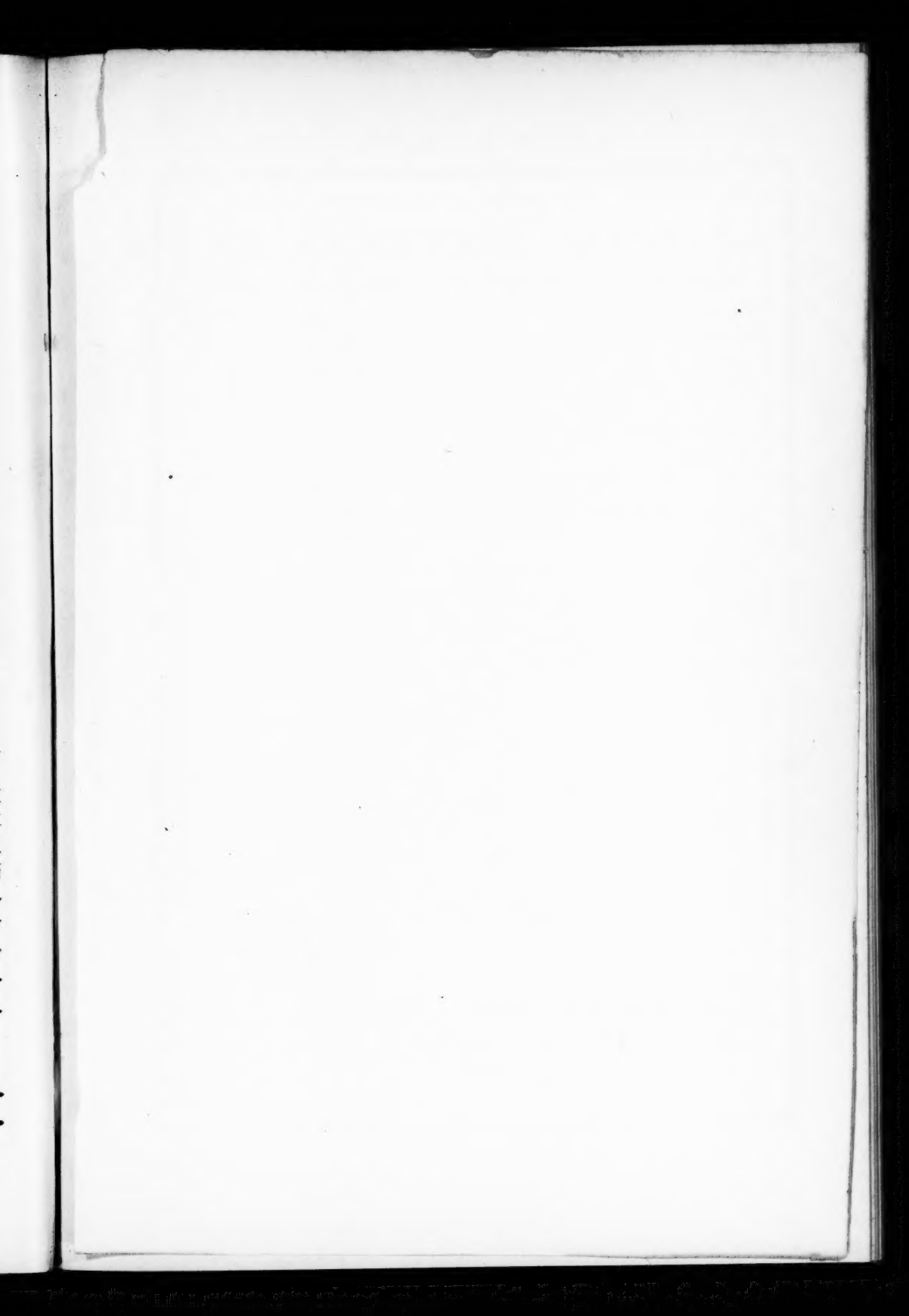
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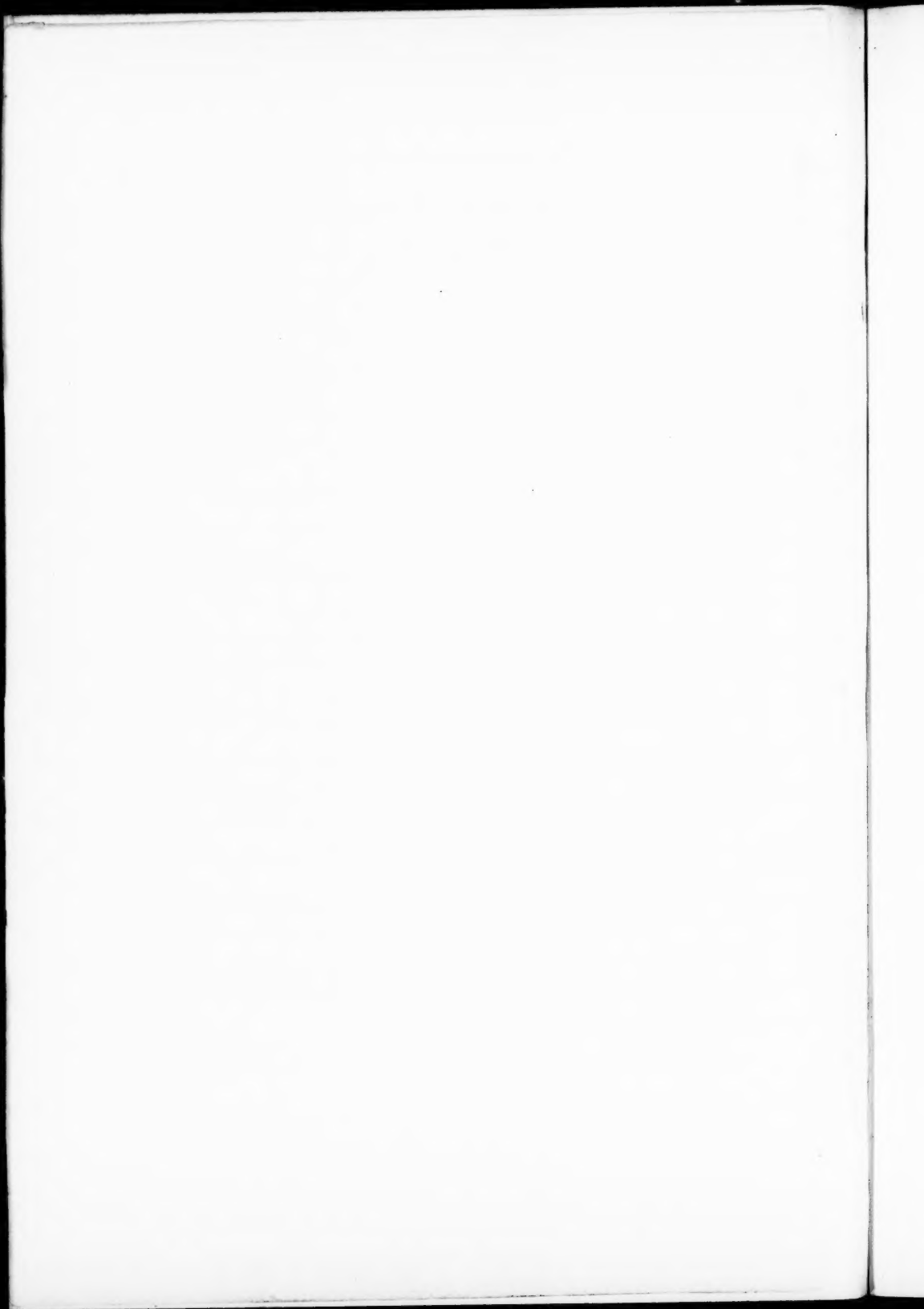
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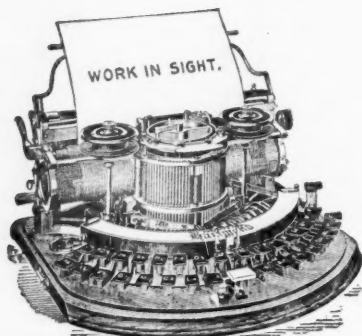
Part I contains: "Heart's Ease," mentioned in *Romeo and Juliet*; "Heigh-ho for a Husband," in *Much Ado about Nothing*; "Green Sleeves," in the *Merry Wives*; "Light o' Love," in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; and "Farwell Dear Love," "Peg o' Ramsay," and "Three Merry Men," mentioned in *Twelfth Night*. The second part contains settings by Byrd, Robert Johnson, Dr. John Wilson, Thomas Dallis, and Thomas Morley. The examples given in this part prove that the music written for and performed in the plays of Shakspeare's period was refined and artistic in character. The third part includes songs by Purcell, Dr. Arne, Haydn, Linley, Bishop, Schubert, and Rossini. It will be a matter of interest to many to learn that Rossini composed a song to Shakspeare's words which can be rendered as effectively in English as in Italian. It was written for the opera "*Otello*," and is characteristic of the composer. It is also interesting to find that Schumann has set to music one of Shakspeare's songs. This is included among the "Recent Settings." Most of the numbers in this section are by contemporary composers. Among the number is a new song by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor.

The volume is one of the Musicians Library and contains a historical introduction by the Editor, also a copy after the etching by Leopold Flameng of the Chandos portrait in the International Gallery, London.

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